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Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

"Can Aldrich be considered a Statesman?" asks a newspaper headline. Decidedly, he can—an American statesman.

Will the Hatters union with its quarter of a million fine for violating the anti-trust law get off as easily as did the Standard Oil Trust with its twenty-nine million dollar fine!

That \$222,000 fine against the Hatters' union by the capitalist courts has set more trade unionists thinking on the subject of political action than any one thing the plutocrats have done thus far.

"Pageantry That Rivals Glory of Napoleon's Court," is a part of the heading of the *Washington Post's* description of the recent reception given at the White House to the army and navy by President Taft.

Farm, Stock and Home, one of the best and most progressive farm papers published, says that the only value the meat boycott has is calling attention to a public wrong. That is certainly all the starvation "cure" is good for.

Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to the Court of St. James, was present at the opening of the new British parliament by the king, and as the occasion was one of pomp and pageantry, we presume he wore his silk knee breeches to make the United States look ridiculous. Rubbish before rubbish!

In 1908 this country exported \$1,000,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, and the increase in exports since 1851 have been greater, every year, than the increase in population. Now, don't interfere. Let the capitalists run things. That's part of their business! Even if we starve.

Delegates to the recent miners' convention, it is reported, declare that the Socialist movement is making such rapid headway among their fellow-workers that inside of two years the principle of Socialism will be accepted by a majority of the members of that great organization.

The irony of the Sherman anti-trust law, as it is applied in the capitalist courts, is also seen in the fact that James M. Beck, attorney for Standard Oil, the culprit the law could not reach, was engaged in the case against the Hatters' union, and is now jubilating with the whole pack of robber capitalists at the "criminal" trade unions.

Just try to think of the vicious absurdity of it! At one time under capitalist rule we are told that there is "overproduction" and that therefore the people are suffering. Then presto change! and we are told that there is a scarcity and therefore the people are suffering. What a system! What great managers are our masters, the capitalist class!

The Socialists of England lose a valiant fighter through the death of Pete Curran. He was born in Glasgow of Irish parents and began labor as a blacksmith. Starting his public service as a Land Leaguer and a Land Restorationist, he later became a stalwart figure in the trade union and Socialist movements. He was a candidate for parliament at the recent election to succeed himself, but illness kept him out of the campaign and the Jarrow district was lost by but a few votes. Curran was a fraternal delegate from the British trade unions to the A. F. of L. convention in this country a few years ago.

Hooray! "Another staggering blow has been dealt the boycott as a weapon of industrial warfare," says the *N. Y. Times*, of the \$222,000 fine of the Hatters' union. "It would be impossible to over-estimate the effect of this judgment," exultantly cries the capitalist press in refulgent chorus.

BUT—As a result of this fearful blow aimed at organized labor, the *Springfield Republican* remarks: "The cause of the amelioration of the conditions of labor through the more fundamental and orderly processes of SOCIALISM must gain a much stronger position in labor union circles!"

Alas, what have they DONE! The struggle against the House of Lords, or house of snobs, in England is now on, and even the king's speech had to deal with the subject. To save its very existence the House of Lords will be shorn of power. In the thick of the battle are the Socialist members of parliament, bound to force the fight against the lords as far as it can be carried. The American House of Lords, our house of crooks known as the United States Senate, will sooner or later be placed in the same danger. When

The Trust Utilizes Everything of the Pig Except the Squeal

SINCE the meat trust has made its existence plainly felt in the kitchens of rich and poor, since even the government of the United States has seen fit to take action against the pork kings, every one is talking about trusts and the common people are against them.

In regard to the outcome of the investigation of the meat trust by the government, a report from Chicago declares that the grand jury has sufficient evidence against the National Packing company. But whether there is enough evidence on hand to indict officials and individuals of that or other corporations is doubted.

Many witnesses were questioned last week in an effort to learn whether the Morris-Swift-Armour interests, through the medium of the "National Packing company"—the meat trust—have been controlling the price of meats. Many of these witnesses knew little of value, it is said.

Only they told the grand jury that things seemed "strange" at times because of the manner in which prices apparently were regulated.

In other words—the meat trust and the other trusts own the government.

The investigation is a bluff. The court could find the "guilty conspirators" in the case of the boycotting Danbury hatters quickly enough—they found every member of the union guilty.

But the wise investigators in Chicago cannot find evidence against the millionaires making up the meat trust.

And the price of all kinds of meat continues to rise. It is now the highest since the war—when the country was on a greenback basis.

This meat trust has made it possible for a few men representing the private interest of a few firms to fix the price of meat, the article of consumption which forms, next to bread, the most important food for 85,000,000 citizens.

The business of the few firms which form the meat trust has reached a magnitude which excludes any kind of competition. They can at their pleasure exploit the nation.

It is reported that the net earnings of the meat trust during the last twelve years amounted to over \$200,000,000 annually.

And it is not the lack of cattle labor does come to its senses in this country and break into congress, the struggle will go rapidly. And this is a great nation of working people and they can make this really a government of the people just the minute they make up their minds.

Seven thousand street railway employees are on strike in Philadelphia, and the long-suffering people are with them enthusiastically. They have done their best to prevent the running of cars and are boycotting the lines—without fear of the crooked capitalist judges.

But a curious thing has happened in connection with the tie-up of the lines—the people have taken to roller skates!

Just why roller skates should be looked on as the monopolistic possession of the youth of the land is hard to understand and it has only needed some such thing as a city traffic tie-up to break the spell. In Philadelphia many people are going from their homes to their work in the city on roller skates, and making excellent time, too. Asphalt pavements and concrete sidewalks make the new departure easy and there is no doubt that, when the car strike shall have been settled, many people will be loath to give up the newer form of locomotion, which is both cheap and healthful. On the contrary, it is likely to spread rather than diminish. Let us hope so, at any rate.

The *Outlook* magazine, edited by Lyman Abbott and Theodore Roosevelt, comes out in warm approval of the \$222,000 fine of the Hatters' union, which seems to be Abbott's latest gyrations. Dr. Abbott's course in recent years has been erratic, to say the least. A few years ago he was writing in favor of Socialism. Suddenly there came a change. He not only wrote against it himself, but gave partial endorsement to Roosevelt's immoral attacks upon us. Now he comes out against the trade union cause. He is an old man; can advancing senility be the explanation of his strange course?

which has caused the rise in meat values—no matter what the hog kings may say. This country supplies a great part of the civilized world with flesh foods.

A rational management of the existing supply would readily yield a still greater increase of stock cattle than is obtained at present. But the ranchmen say that the packers oppress them.

Nor is the expense of the packing house excessive. In these plants all parts of the animals are so handled that nothing—simply nothing—is wasted. It is the boast of the packers that they utilize everything of the pig except the squeal.

At the same time it is well known that workmen in the packing houses belong to the poorest paid and most exploited laborers in the country.

It is really a disgrace to this country that the government has not taken some steps to change the barbaric conditions in the large packing houses in spite of the exposure made a few years ago by Upton Sinclair in his celebrated book, "The Jungle."

So it is an undisputed fact that neither the grower of the cattle, nor the worker in the packing house gets any advantage from the abnormal gains of the packer. The trust simply dictates prices both for the raw material bought and for the product sold by it, and at the same time pays as little wages to its workmen as it is possible to pay. Nor is this all.

By its "route" cars, which are perambulating butcher shops, it has destroyed the retail business of the small towns, and it has been known for a long time that the retail dealers in the large cities are simply its agents.

By its cold storage houses the trust controls also the market for eggs, butter and vegetables.

Its business transactions amount to \$700,000,000 annually and this business is growing with the natural increase of the population.

And what shows plainly the nature of these exactions: While prices within the United States have been advanced continually, those charged European consumers have been adapted to the local state of

clothes and appreciative of good clothes, women visit the State street stores endeavoring to induce the girls to accept better paying positions—intending to lure them to resorts.

The situation has become so critical that the management of Mandel Brothers has called in J. P. Harrold, partner of Chicago's Roe, to consult as to what steps may be taken.

Approaching the girls tactfully, the agents of the underworld operated around the stores for many months before they were noticed. How many young women were lured away will probably never be known. The office of Mr. Roe, however, is informed that many of the former department store girls now live in the resorts.

Victims of Environment. Milwaukee.—Seven boys of a gang of eight, arrested for stealing brass journals from freight cars, were sentenced to sixty days in the house of correction as vagrants in district court Monday morning.

All of the boys, ranging from 20 to 22 years of age, have good homes in the city, according to the police, but they left them and were boarding in a place on Reed street.

White Slavery Grows! Chicago, Ill.—Knowing that the department store girls are underpaid,

each market. Thus, American meats are cheaper in London or Liverpool or Dublin than they are in New York, Chicago, or Milwaukee—the frozen meats of Australia compelling the reduction.

The fact is that under the Sherman law the combination of the meat packers, is "illegal"—just as illegal as the blacklists against employees and the underhand dealings against cattle-dealers, which form a part of the conspiracy of the wholesale butchers against the public.

However, the Sherman anti-trust law seems to work only against the trades unions—as the recent decision against the hatters in Danbury plainly proves.

But what is to be done? Your two great political parties are owned by the trusts.

The Republican party has long been known to be the favored organization of capitalists and capitalism. The Republican party makes no secret of the fact that it represents the "vested rights" and is rather proud that it is the great "conservative" political organization of the exploiters of this country.

The Republican party is the handmaid of the trusts and—Cannon has rightly been called Pierpont Morgan's big gun.

The various Republican cliques—the Insurgents, Progressives, etc., by their alleged reform planks which have never accomplished anything anywhere—are simply serving as a cloak to hide the iniquity of the Republican party as a whole.

These local reform associations simply serve as feeders for the great capitalist political system, by advising well meaning men to vote that ticket in the vain hope that by some miracle the Republican party will change.

But no more can it change than a tiger can ever be made to eat grass.

But if the Republican party is "conservative" and wants the present legalized robbery kept up, the Democratic party is even worse. The Democratic party is also entirely in the grip of the trusts.

The south of our country is just waking up in a capitalistic sense. And the southern capitalists (who

are invariably Democrats) want their share of the general plunder. And up north the Democratic party is generally the organization of the grafters and the criminals—supported by the most venal and most ignorant vote.

The Democrats of Wisconsin have the hearty support of all the corporation Republicans, and many claim that outside of Tammany Hall in New York there is not a more corrupt political organization in the country than the Rose machine in Milwaukee. But conditions are very much the same in Illinois and every other northern state.

So what is there to be done?

It is useless to blame the trusts. The trusts are in business to make money. And they naturally try to receive just as much as possible for their goods. Every small merchant does the same. The principle is the same. The motive—the desire to make as much profit as possible—is also the same. The difference is only that the trust does on a large scale what the small business men do on a petty scale.

And the central idea of the trusts—concentration instead of division—co-operation instead of competition—is also a perfectly correct idea. It gives great advantages to those who avail themselves of it, in other words, to those "who are in it."

And yet the alarm about the trusts is easily understood. The trusts just by their greatness have brought the evils of the capitalist system clearly before the eyes of every one.

The trusts have proved that under the present industrial system a small number of capitalists have it in their power to decide how much meat and how much bread we shall eat. How much we shall spend for coal and how much for oil. How much sugar and how much tobacco we are permitted to use. How nicely or how poorly we shall be clothed and housed or whether we are to own a house at all. In short, how well or how ill, how long or how short a time we shall live.

The trusts, as we have said before, are a benefit to those who own the trusts. Yet the trusts are large

enough for the whole people to feel this benefit if the whole people should own the trusts.

Therefore, we Social-Democrats contend that the whole people collectively—as a nation—should take the place of the few trust magnates and become the owner of the trusts.

Against the trusts there is no other remedy.

Progress, production on a large scale, the mighty accumulation of capital, makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not.

The question, therefore, is only whether it shall be a private or a public monopoly.

The question is: Do we wish to leave the products of this country in the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose only interest is to exploit us up to the last limit of our endurance?

Do we wish to leave to a small clique the monopoly of all things which make life good and desirable? Do we wish to make them absolute masters of all the necessities of our lives?

Do we wish to starve in our hovels like rats? Or do we wish to fight with bomb, dagger, dynamite and shotgun?

No! No! No!

We still have one way left to try to conquer these powerful economic tyrants. We still have the ballot. This country is politically a democracy and we can avail ourselves of political power.

Down with the power of capitalism! Down with the Republican as well as the Democratic parties, which are upholding the present system and its exploitation and its trust robbery.

Up with the banner of Social-Democracy! Let the people take hold of the trusts. Let the trusts be put into the possession of the whole nation. Let all of us become shareholders.

There is no other final solution.

And incidentally—by making Milwaukee Social-Democratic this spring, you voters will give this city the best administration it ever had—or any American city has ever had.

There is no thinking man who doubts this.

Victor L. Berger

Socialism has been opposed on many strange grounds, but here is the latest: A Prof. Kirby of the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., says he believes "Socialism is a very great menace to our civilization," these are his very words, "because it appeals to the best in human nature; because it appeals to the imagination, and because much of its criticism of present-day institutions is well founded."

And then he added: "I would use all my influence to prevent its development; but for all that I believe it is useless to combat it by saying that it is impossible, that it is ridiculous or that it is full of errors. The danger lies in misunderstanding, in underrating Socialism, and in assuming that those of us that are conservative are altogether right."

But we guess that if we could look under the surface we would find that this professor's real reason for his feeling against us lays in the fact that we are opposed to a union of church and state.

A Philadelphia "Tea Party"

The pent-up hatred of the people of Philadelphia toward the street railway management has been bursting into flame this week on the occasion of the strike of the street railway employees. The men struck but the people did the rest. They turned out and stoned and demolished cars right and left and had a regular Boston Tea Party time of it, in spite of all the authorities could do. In no single direction, probably, has the public had to put up with greater indignity and discomfort than from the privately owned street car service in the large cities of this country. What has happened in Philadelphia is therefore no surprise.

Up to the time of writing this the Philadelphia street car strike has been a people's revolt, earnest, even humorous, and significant. One man was killed—by a street car handled by a strike-breaker. Two boys were shot by an excited special policeman, who fired into a mob with his weapon of murder. A car foreman shot a boy and a riotous riot ensued. But the people have rioted and done things, so to say, in an orderly way. The street car magnates, through their city government, brought in the militiamen, with shotless rifles, and fixed bayonets, and the crowd "handled" them in a really comical manner, turning them about and making them run for cover amidst jeers, and capturing several and not only stripping them of helmet and brass buttoned coats, but taking away their rifles and pelting them with the bullets from the captured cartridge boxes. Even there were evidences that the police were easy with the crowds out of sympathy for the people's cause.

"Thrice armed is he that hath his quarrel just," and the great strike of the car men is clearly a just one, and one that long suffering street patrons can make common cause with.

The struggle has settled down into a fight between the people and the capitalist authorities. The authorities threaten to bring in the state troops and the unions threaten a general strike. Meantime union leaders are followed by detectives and arrested on any possible pretext.

Canada, loyal to a blasted king, if you please, can give the republican United States points on how to run a postal service. It is a country of sparse population and long distances, yet it has reduced its charge for carrying letters from 2 cents to 1 cent, and second class mail matter (newspapers and periodicals) from one-half to one-fourth of a cent a pound! And without losing money.

In this wonderful country of the people under capitalist rule Taft points to a deficit in the postal department and proposes increasing the charge on second class matter from 1 cent (the present rate) to 9 cents a pound. However, the reason there is a deficit is because the government allows the railroads to charge it a thievish price for transporting the mail. The rulers stand in with the railroads for the plundering of the people, and actually dare to discourage the dissemination of literature in order to protect the vast railway graft.

Milwaukee Social-Democrats observed August Bebel's birthday by sending the doughty old warrior the following cablegram: "Congratulations and best wishes of the Milwaukee Social-Democracy to the Grand Old Man of Germany."

A Study Course in Socialism

Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

Lesson XVI.—The Socialist Program: 1. Industrial Reforms—Continued

PROTECTION of Workers, in life limb and Health.—The methods of modern production involve great dangers to the lives, limbs and health of the workers. Science has devised methods of averting many of these dangers and could avert many more, but to a great extent even the simplest and best known protective methods are not used, because the capitalists dictate the conditions under which industry is conducted, and their economic interest is often better served by saving expense and neglecting the safety of the workers. Especially is this true in the United States, where "individual enterprise" has had the freest hand and whose mines, factories and railways kill and maim vastly more workers and yield vastly larger profits to their

owners than do those of Europe.

In most civilized countries, even in most states of this country, there is already a great body of legislation on this subject, which undoubtedly makes conditions better than they would be without it. But this legislation has been enacted in the face of bitter opposition by the employers, even in the most advanced countries it is inadequate in scope, faulty in many of its provisions and is very incompletely enforced.

To extend and perfect this body of laws and insure its enforcement is one of the most important immediate tasks of the Socialist party wherever it acquires strength enough to influence legislation and administration.

This is no small task. It will require the organized service of many men having a thorough technical knowledge of the various industries as well as of men skilled in framing and energetic persons to see that they are obeyed. The means of preventing accidents and removing

unhealthy conditions in any specific industry constitute a subject to which any Socialist may well give careful study, with a view of fitting himself for useful service.

Such laws must embody precise and practicable provisions, adapted to the various industries, regulating the number of persons who may be employed in a given space; the ventilation, lighting, drainage, cleaning and regulation of the temperature of places of employment; the safeguards against fire and provision of exits and fire-escapes; the devices which must be attached to machinery to make it as safe as possible; the manner of handling and storing poisons; combustible or explosive materials and products; the provision of pipes and fans to carry off dust and gases, etc. In many cases it must also forbid the employment at certain work of persons who have not been specifically trained for it. And it must provide an adequate force of inspectors with powers of speedily check-

ing violations.

In all these things the United States has much to learn from continental Europe, where the greater strength of the Socialist movement has compelled better legislation and administration.

Compensation for Death, Injury and Disease.—Even with the best protective measures, there will remain a certain amount of danger inseparable from the operation of great industry. This danger falls upon the wage-workers, and as a rule, most heavily upon the most poorly paid workers. The death, injury or prolonged sickness of a wage-worker often means pauperism for his family. Socialists hold that it is the function of the state to see that they are compensated for the economic loss, and the cost of compensation is included in the cost of operation of industry—and this quite regardless of any question of fault or negligence of the employer. There is no reason why the employers should not bear the loss caused by an injury to a workman, just as that caused by the accidental breaking of a machine or spoiling of a piece of material.

Employers' Liability Laws, Compensation for Accident Laws, and

State Insurance for Workmen are not to be considered as substitutes for protective regulations, but as supplementary to them.

In the United States, as formerly in England, the provision for the victims of industrial accidents and occupational diseases is left to the rules of the common law, somewhat modified by statutes. That is, the workman injured or the dependents of a workman killed, in order to get any relief, must sue to recover damages from the employer. At the best, this involves expense and delay which make it almost impossible for such victims to get effective relief. Furthermore, the common-law theory of employers' liability is extremely unfavorable to the workman. It is based on the legal theory that the relation between employer and employee is a free contract, analogous to a contract of purchase and sale between two business men; this implies that the workman, in taking and keeping a job, voluntarily assumes all risks ordinarily inhering in the work under the conditions actually prevailing in that establishment, including the risk of being injured as a result of the negligence of any other employee;

(Continued to 4th page.)

Socialist News From Japan

The following bits of news from Japan are taken from the English column in the Tokyo Socialist paper, *Shakai Shinbun*, edited by our friend, Sen J. Katayama:

Rice and Socialism

The Japanese are noted rice-eaters. They can not go without rice. Rice is the staple food in Japan, as potatoes and meats are of Europeans, consequently failure or otherwise of rice crops will greatly affect on the national finance. Rice crop of this year being exceptionally good, it is estimated to be about 271,800,000 bushels. It will be a little more than 140 bushels per acre. This abundance has brought awe upon the landowners who have accustomed to get half of the gross product from the poor tenant farmers without any labor whatever. Our landlords have been enjoying themselves for many years with high price of rice kept up artificially by the phony grain duty, two yen on one koku, i. e. 5.7 bushels. Now extra good crop brought down the price of rice. It was 16.70 yen a koku last year but now it is only 11.10 yen!

Extremely low price of rice caused landowners a panic, but ten-

ants and working classes are comparatively better off; and yet on account of cheapness of rice business is in a lowest ebb especially in the country, and in turn in cities and nation at large. With such abnormal condition industry of the country in standstill so naturally our workers are kept down in starvation line and became victims of industry exploited more severely by capitalists! This has been giving a lively lesson for socialism; with better crops workers ought to be in a better lot! But alas! They are ever more under the yoke of capitalism! By this fact our workers shall see readily principles of socialism.

Colliery Disaster, Worst in the World

On the 26th ult. Ono-Ura coal mines exploded and burst up pits and buried over three hundred miners killing two hundred and fifty-two of them. The colliery owned by a rich master Kaifuma Tasuke, who made his millions exploiting tens of thousands poor miners. Lately this made himself notorious by making a new family constitution published! Now it is reported that the master going to spend little over ninety thousand yen for ex-

penses including burial expense and relief-funds for widows and orphans and everything for those 252 miners killed in the pits!

Factory Bill

The Bill has been in the course of preparation for the last ten or more years simply because of their desire to please the employers.

The Bill provides few things that will be of some interest to our foreign comrades.

It is to be applied to factories with power and machine and a factory of dangerous nature. The limit is 12 years after 2 years from the date enactment. It is also provided some limitations in 16th of days and also women concerning the hours and night work. Hours bet. 10 p. m. to 5 a. m. are prohibited to work. But it is allowed for the employers who work at two shifts like cotton spinning factory!!

The hours to be limited to 12.

As to the liability, provisions for protection of workers in the factory, sanitation are left in the hand of prefectural administrative agency who will make regulations which may suit to existing conditions. It is so with hours and even ages of children. As a principle the Bill is alright but exception is added to every article that will practically kill it! We are, however, glad to have factory bill before public

again we only hope it will enacted on the coming Diet.

News Items

It is reported that the factory bill will be introduced at the present session of the Diet. Many chambers of commerce declared against bill, but there were some favored and improved it by suggesting amendments, that will be beneficial to the labor.

AGITATION for a better factory bill has been gal up and there were held several labor meetings. Gindo Uchiyama a Buddhist monk and anarchist was condemned to 12 years in prison with hard labor for his keeping bombshell and secret publication.

A student at Nagoya high school were dismissed on account of quoting a sentence or two from Tolstoy and head of the school was fined a part of his salary for three months.

Notice! As we have said in the past that we cannot secure a printer in roman type, so the work is done by the editor, Katayama, who had worked some thirty years past as an apprentice in a little printing shop, so that it is impossible to render any satisfaction.

"Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof. J. H. C. is a wonderful book. You must read it. This office. Cloth, 91.

Riding Our Backs

The following list of some of the millionaires of the country will be cheerful reading for these days of high cost of living.

These widows are ideal capitalists; perform the function perfectly. They are not workers, nor superintendents, nor managers, nor investors.

Even the men who make investments for them are hired trustees working for salary.

They own the tools and instruments of production used by millions of men.

They have to be supported in all their luxury by the working class, each one as expensive to society as a queen upon a throne. And it is only a partial list. Read the names:

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, SR. — Husband's estate, \$125,000,000.

MRS. MARSHALL FIELD — Husband's estate, \$100,000,000.

MRS. H. J. ROGERS — Husband's estate, \$100,000,000.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT — Husband's estate, \$50,000,000.

MRS. THOMAS B. WANNAMAKER — Husband's estate, \$20,000,000.

MRS. MORRIS K. JESSUP — Husband's estate, \$13,000,000.

MRS. DANIEL LAMONT — Husband's estate, \$5,000,000.

MRS. JOHN B. STETSON — Husband's estate, \$7,000,000.

MRS. CHARLES T. BARNEY — Husband's estate, \$1,000,000.

MRS. ROSWELL P. FLOWER — Husband's estate, \$7,000,000.

MRS. JAMES HENRY SMITH — Husband's estate, \$3,000,000.

MRS. CHARLES T. YERKES — Husband's estate, \$7,500,000.

MRS. WILLIAM K. THAW — Husband's estate, \$20,000,000.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE — Husband's estate, \$8,250,000.

MRS. H. O. HAVEMEYER — Husband's estate, \$20,000,000.

MRS. H. M. BENNETT — Husband's estate, \$5,000,000.

MRS. WILLIAM B. LEEDS — Husband's estate, \$6,000,000.

MRS. PHOEBE HEARST — Husband's estate, \$10,000,000.

MRS. WILLIAM SCULLY — Husband's estate, \$4,000,000.

MRS. FREDERICK C. PENFIELD — Formerly Mrs. Anne Weichmann, inherited all of Mr. Weichmann's \$8,000,000.

MRS. E. H. HARRIMAN — Husband's estate, estimated at \$100,000,000.

A Study Course in Socialism

Lesson XIV.—The Socialist Ideal

THE ideal of social reorganization consistently held by the Socialist parties of the world and more or less clearly indicated in the policies of labor unions and other working class organizations is not a mere project invented by certain thinkers, offered to the world for acceptance or rejection, and supported by some millions of followers. It is a scientific forecast of the social state which must result from the victory of the working class and its allies, over the capitalist class and its auxiliaries in the struggle forced upon both by existing economic conditions.

Primarily a mere prediction, it becomes a goal to be striven for by all whose interests lie with the working class or who see in that class the champion of the best interests of civilization and humanity. Even though conceded as a prediction of fact, it is an evil to be striven against and postponed by those whose interests lie with the capitalist class or who think the existence of privileged classes necessary to the progress of civilization.

The Socialist ideal could not arise until after the introduction of power-driven machinery. It differs essentially from the communistic schemes of Plato and More, the communistic practices of the early Christians and of the Shakers and other sects, and even the plans of the Utopians of the early nineteenth century — Saint-Simon, Fourier, Cabet, and Owen. All of these sought to assure harmony or equality by regulating the private lives of the people in a communal manner. Socialism takes its problem from the side of production and distribution, not that of consumption, and does not involve interference with individual and family life.

Socialism does not attack private property as such, but only private property in the socially necessary means of production. When production was individualistic, involving the use of small farms and shops and simple tools by persons working separately, private ownership was the form of property best suited to assure individual freedom and the highest economic efficiency then possible. But when production has become social, involving the use of vast aggregates of land and machinery run by the joint labor of many persons, private ownership of these things divides the people into hostile classes, deprives the workers of personal liberty, and subjects all classes to the control of impersonal economic forces, compelling everyone to be a victim or a beneficiary of exploitation, regardless of his wishes. Socialism aims to adapt the system of ownership to the actual methods of production.

The Socialist ideal of social reorganization may be stated as follows: Collective ownership of the socially used and socially necessary means of production and their operation under democratic control to produce goods for the satisfaction of human wants. Let us elaborate this definition. "Collective Ownership." This does not necessarily mean ownership by the nation. It is not essential that the ownership of the means of production be centralized on a national scale, nor that it be organized according to any uniform and hard and fast plan. It is probable that the owning and controlling units will be many and various—voluntary societies, municipalities, states, nations, international agencies—according to the nature of the various industries.

"The socially used and socially necessary means of production." Observe, first, that the Socialist ideal does not include collective ownership of use-goods—homes and furniture, books and pictures, clothes and ornaments, pianos and bicycles, as its

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Chances Directors Don't Take

Engineer Flanagan of the freight train that ran into the Montreal Express on which Spencer Trask was killed, received this message from the division superintendent just before beginning his run: "You have made a very poor run with the train you have, considering its size and importance. What have been the causes of your poor run? Want you to try and do better, as your train is wanted in New York as soon as possible."

In the message, as the engineer knew, there is an implied threat that

if he did not make better time he would lose his job. It was in an excess of desire to do what he had been directed and thereby hold his position, that the engineer used all his skill and energy to bring his train through on better time. Engineers are consequently lashed on to make greater speed, and the whip that is used is the threat of discharge. An engineer out of work is like any other workman, and he has to take chances occasionally, he has to force his locomotive to its full speed, or he may find himself and his family hungry.—N. Y. Call.

paradists pretend. On the contrary, it implies that the means to acquire the leisure to enjoy such things will be extended to all, instead of being limited to a few, as now. Observe also that the Socialist ideal does not include collective ownership of all means of production, but only of means of production which can be operated only by the joint labor of many persons and whose use is necessary to the welfare of society.

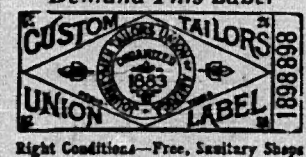
This includes mills, factories, mines and quarries, with their engines and machinery, but not hand tools, sewing machines, and the like. It includes roads, bridges, tunnels, railways and street railways, canals, docks, steamships, telegraphs and telephones, waterworks, lighting and heating plants for cities and public buildings, power plants for public industries, irrigation plants for arid regions, adequate forest and water-power reserves, but it does not include privately used wagons and carriages, boats and automobiles, etc. It includes, and at least in so far as this is not used by its owners; it does not necessarily include all the land; it is conceivable that private ownership of farms might long exist within a Socialistic state, whether or not this will be so will depend largely on the development of agricultural technique.

The Socialist state need not prohibit any persons from engaging in industry in an individualistic manner, if they choose to do so and can find anyone to buy from them and work for wages for them. Its purpose will not be to repress private enterprise, but to give every person the opportunity to share the benefits of public enterprise.

"Democratic Control."—This does not mean that all superintendents and foremen will be elected by those working under them, nor that a referendum will be taken on every question of industrial administration. The details of the system will be worked out as they present themselves. All that is necessary to assure their arrangement in an effectively democratic manner is that production and distribution be recognized as public functions and that the people have the power of electing and recalling the officials entrusted with the supreme authority in these, as now in political matters. It is probable that there will be fewer elections than now; just as there will be less book-keeping and less litigation.

"To produce goods for the satisfaction of human wants," as opposed to the present system of production for the sake of profit for the masters. It will be observed that we do not lay down any rule as to the distribution of the product—whether under the form of wages or otherwise, by the use of money or time checks or public accounts, whether based on the use of money or not—equally on the basis of the pleasantness of the work, the ability exercised, or any other consideration. It seems probable that the use of money or something similar will long be found convenient, as well as the form of wage payment, though the essential nature of wages will change with the disappearance of the master-and-servant relation. It seems probable that in order to attract enough persons to work which is exceptionally arduous, unpleasant, or dangerous, or which requires exceptional preparation or devotion, special inducements will be offered in the form of higher pay, shorter hours.

When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label

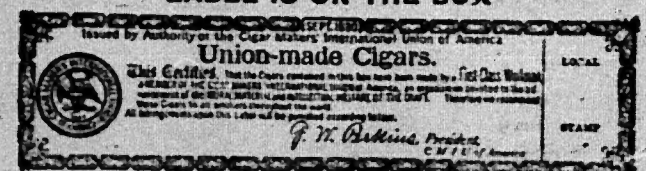


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PATRONIZE UNION REPAIR SHOPS

Be a unionist in all purchases. Do not confine your purchases to union label shoes alone, but see that a union shoe dresser polishes them with union label shoe polish. Keep your shoes on the union list till you burn them in a union-label stove. In order to do this you must, when needed repairs are necessary, have them repaired in a union repair shop. Make it your business to find out if there is a union repair shop in your locality before having your repairing done elsewhere. When the union label is worn from the first sole see that it is replaced with a new sole put on by union shoe repairers.

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We want and must sell 500 shares of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company IMMEDIATELY. This is to be used to help pay indebtedness incurred last summer, caused by several very dull months, to help pay our regular deficit, to help pay for a large, new stock of Socialists books and pamphlets which we published, and to help establish our new polish weekly, *Naprzod*. Besides the above the Neacy suit will cost the publishing company a great deal of money. To raise this sum we will give

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KNOW WHY SOCIALISM IS COMING

There is a reason for it—a scientific, logical reason—based on the history of the past. The signs are strung along the economic development of the past five thousand years like guide posts along a country road. The evolution of ideas, institutions, governments, law and social movements unmistakably point the way to Socialism. Read what

V. L. BERGER SAYS:

Every Socialist should know something besides his Karl Marx. The mere knowledge of a few Socialist phrases is not sufficient to make a "scientific" Socialist.

In order to know why Socialism is coming, a Socialist should have some idea of the theory of evolution, and some knowledge of history; in order to know why it is coming; he must know something of economic development.

We, as Socialists, are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of "shallow village tales," the story of the coronations, weddings and burials of kings. For us the true lesson of history is the story of the progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal savagery to enlightenment, culture and humanity.

The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery, and capitalism out of feudalism, is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist republic will gradually develop out of the present system.

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sweeps away the bigotry and superstition that has accumulated around government, law, social science, religion, etc.—brings to light the naked truth and show why Socialism is coming. This rare collection of original documents cover as well the entire field of thought—science, philosophy, sociology, education, history, religion, etc.—presenting the ideas that have influenced civilization in the actual words of those who have developed them; a history—not of mere events—but of the evolution of human ideas and institutions. Ten large and handsome volumes, printed on deckle edge paper, bound in art vellum, gold tops and title. To produce this work over 125 American and European specialists spent years searching the archives and libraries of the world, gathering, classifying and translating the great original documents underlying the civilization of the past.

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Half Slave and Half Free

By Robert Hunter

(Written for the HERALD.)

UNFORTUNATELY for mankind labor cannot evade the struggle for its emancipation.

No matter what the leaders do or say labor is forced to fight.

Even the railway workers may be forced to engage in a mighty conflict. And yet these unions are, it is said, capitalist unions.

About a year ago the leaders of these unions and the railroad presidents met together to form The American Railway Employees' and Investors' Association.

Presidents and managers of the railroads sat down beside the presidents and "managers" of the men "to cultivate and maintain a spirit of mutual interest for the welfare and prosperity of American RAILROADS."

The leaders of capital and the leaders of labor tried to cement together into one brotherhood. Capital and labor.

No doubt it helped to encourage a spirit of hearty good fellowship between the bosses and the union leaders.

No doubt the association helped to convey the impression to the public that the railroads had at last got control of labor.

No doubt it gave the stockholders a thrill of pleasure because war between capital and labor was over.

And yet after all the dinners and conferences and brotherhood the fight comes.

It cannot be kept down. It cannot be ignored or suppressed. It is the inevitable irrepressible conflict.

Despite the most cautious con-

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda. 10c will bring you several sample copies. 50c pays for the paper a whole year. Address 5623 Drexel avenue, Chicago.

WHY IS A SALOON?

The connection of the saloon with the lives of the working class, and what it is that gives the saloon so strong a hold on the life of society, is the subject discussed by Senator Winfield R. Gaylord in his speech on "COUNTY OPTION" in the Wisconsin legislature.

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Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

344 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

WARNING

Trouble still on in the Black Hills. All miners, mechanics and working men stay away. If you come you'll have to stab.

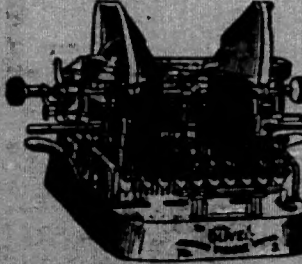
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ers most of all. They need each day their wage. Rent must be paid, children fed. Insecurity and want, the necessity for earning each day the bread for that day breeds in the worker a longing, an almost distressed longing, for permanent peace.

Yet there is no peace. There can be no peace under capitalism. It cannot be bought by the bosses nor given by the leaders.

Compromises, treasuries, corruptions, nothing can guarantee peace. Profit sharing in the steel works fails to bring peace. Welfare work in the cash register factories or in the Ludlow mills fails to bring peace.

Even the lords with their flunkies at Civic Federation dinners fail to bring peace.

Labor cannot evade the struggle for its emancipation. The irrepressible conflict goes on. For, as Lincoln once said, "No social order can endure permanently half-slave and half-free."

Rock as a Food

ALTHOUGH it is impracticable to sit in the gutter in front of a butcher shop and eat the curb stones as a substitute for the expensive foods inside the market, it is possible for these same curb stones or their like, to cheapen the cost of meat. Although biblical history records the changing of stones to bread, it has remained for the present day agriculturist and chemist to change rock into living animals. Actual experiment has proven that bona fide rock can be made to perform no unimportant function in the building of our present day food animal.

Getting the maximum for the minimum, applies to stock raising as much as it does to any other business. Thus it is desirable to obtain a large amount of meat from a small number of animals with little feed. Flesh and bones constitute the bulk of an animal's body. Stockmen have found by experience, that to cover an animal with flesh that has a small, weak bone frame, is next to impossible. Moreover, the size, strength and quality of this framework is determined by the quality of the food fed to the animal during its growing period. In other words, the size and quality of the animal's skeleton fixes the limit to the amount of flesh that the animal can produce.

Everything in addition to what the animal had when it was born did at some time pass through its mouth in the form of food. By means of a wonderful process known as digestion this food was decomposed or divided into the original materials of which it was composed. In this state it was carried by the blood of the animal to build up the body. Each peculiar part of that food being taken to where it was best fitted. Thus, that part of the food separated by digestion, known as mineral, was carried by the blood to the bones, and there converted into more bone.

All foods (plants), however, do not contain the same proportion of the various constituents. So some may contain more or less of the bone building element, according to the ability of the plant to absorb it from the soil—for that is where it all comes from originally. When there facts became known, it was the practice among stock feeders to select those feeds which contained a large percentage of mineral matter for feeding to young animals. This would naturally supply more material from which the animal could build up a large frame, later to be covered with good, firm flesh.

This was a tedious process, to say the least, for the amount of mineral matter in a plant is in no case very large (unless, perchance, grass that grows alongside of one of our dusty city streets, in which

What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Machinery, however, is not a good thing in itself. It is a tool, and as such it is used by the owner of the land by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing number of men. The machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

THE MACHINERY QUESTION. In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the rolling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The nation is left upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their muscle and brain, or that have but little land and little machinery of their labor power—the small farmers and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting privileged class on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class

Frederick Lessner

By John Spargo

(Written for the HERALD.)

HERE died in London, the other day, a Socialist whose name must always hold an honored place in the annals of the Socialist movement. He was a veteran in the fight before most of us were born.

The name of this veteran was Frederick Lessner. Born on February 27, 1825, he was almost 85 years of age when he died. For the past two or three years he had been quite blind and very deaf, but he retained his mental vigor and alertness almost to the very last. More than that, he retained all his youthful enthusiasm and buoyancy of spirit.

I owe to Frederick Lessner a great deal of my knowledge of and interest in the early history of our movement. Through Lessner's reminiscences I seemed to get a personal acquaintance with many of the great heroes of our history—Etienne Cabet, Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Ferdinand La Salle, George Eckstein, Conrad Schramm and Joseph Moll. Some of these names mean very little to the Socialists of this generation, but in the history of our movement they are indelibly written. Lessner knew them all.

Lessner was tremendously proud of the fact that he had carried the manuscript of the Communist manifesto to the printers, and the proof-sheets to Karl Schapper for revision. He carried the first hundred copies of that immortal pamphlet to his comrades, upon the very day that revolution broke out in Paris—Feb. 24, 1848.

He was almost equally proud of the part he played in frustrating the efforts of Cabet to get the endorsement of the German Commun-

case it is not a part of the (plant), it will be seen that to work this system at its best, it would be necessary to maintain the soil so as to have the proper materials in it. Then the necessity of having the plant absorb its mite of material, and in turn feed this to the animal that this precious little mineral might be utilized. Nature, however, has provided abundant supplies of what the chemist calls calcium carbonate. Chalk, oyster shells, and much rock are composed of this substance. The scale in bottom of the tea-kettle at home is that compound, for compound it is. Everything in existence is composed of the combinations or separately of some eight or more substances called ELEMENTS, each one of which has a name, and properties or qualities peculiar to itself. This calcium carbonate is composed of calcium, carbon and oxygen. Strange to say, bone is composed largely of the same elements.

Here, then is the knowledge and material, which, when combined, may prove a boon to humanity. Already some experimenting has been done in this line. By recent and pending experiments at the University of Wisconsin it has been found that if ground and fed to the animal directly, this ROCK is decomposed by the animal and ASSIMILATED, thus doing away with the medium of the plant. Truly the possibilities of the future are great, with such accomplishments practical.

GORDON WHITNALL.

Socialism is Coming

Prof. J. A. W. Haas, D. D., president, Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., delivered an address last week in the Church of the Epiphany, Second and Clarke streets, Milwaukee, on "The Message of Modern Lutheranism."

Prof. Haas urged his audience to beware of a coming conflict between the money powers, allied with the state, and the people. In

ist club at the time when Marx and Engels were preparing the "Manifesto." That was a mortal blow at the Utopianism represented by Cabet and his predecessors.

He was proud, too, of the years spent in prison for the sake of the great cause. Four and a half years he spent in prison at one time, years of great suffering.

I think I shall never forget the delightful humor with which old Lessner would tell of the days when he was at Cologne with Marx and Engels, in 1848, when the *Neue Rheinische Gazette* was edited by Marx and Engels. Lessner was living then under an assumed name, "Carstens," I think, and, being a tailor, was appointed by Engels to be master of the editorial wardrobe. It was no easy task, either, to keep the clothes of the poor editors from falling to pieces!

In his prime, Lessner was a great agitator. He was what I should call a splendid mob orator, using that term in no depreciatory sense. His eyes flashed fire and his strong, sonorous voice could be heard at a great distance. In the days of the international, Lessner on many different occasions overwhelmed and discomfited the supporters of the anarchistic Balaunin by sheer force of oratory.

Now the old fighter is at rest. He fought bravely and long in the thickest of the fight.

The last time I saw Lessner we talked of the past—of his past, which was my wonderland. Then together we sang the Marseillaise, he, the old man, in German, I, the youngster, in English. With what vigor the old warrior thundered out the refrain, the command to march!

Listen! From his grave echoes the song:

"March on! March on! All hearts resolved
On Liberty or Death!"

the course of his address he said: "Socialism is growing in tremendous strides in all parts of the country where the ever present force of the trusts is felt by the common people. The church must take cognizance of politics."

Prof. Haas is on a tour of the middle west, speaking before Lutheran communities.

How to Keep Sickly

Never open the windows in your sleeping chamber. See that they are carefully closed at night and the room made as hot and stuffy as possible.

Keep out of the sunshine and be careful not to take long, deep breaths. Eat any kind of food, regardless of its nutritive value, and be as irregular as you can in the time of taking your meals. Also, eat hurriedly. No use wasting time over a matter of this kind.

Wear an overcoat one day and go without the next. Change underwear from heavy to light during the winter months, and don't bathe oftener than once a month.

New York's Example

New York is busy just now furnishing examples to other cities of how to do municipal work, or at least how to begin to go about doing it. The "Tribune" tells us that:

"Borough President McAneny is reported to have found four hundred more or less superfluous employees handed down to him by Altona. The payrolls were full of bookkeepers who could not add, ship calkers drawing pay all the year for working only in the summer, janitors who did not know the number of floors in the buildings under their charge, and persons whose only function seemed to be to put in an appearance on pay day."

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist primer. You can use it to do big things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. This office has a copy.

"Eight Letters to an American Farmer" is a fine little book for the farmer who wants to wear himself out to produce our food. Written by a farmer! 5 cents a copy. Twenty-five for a dollar. This office.

"The Cooperative Commonwealth," by L. Grover, is a good little book. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 60 cents.

"What Shall We Do to be Saved?" In this little booklet, L. Berger hands out Social-Democratic doctrine so plain that the man who runs may read. 5 cents a copy, 50 cents a hundred. This office.

ing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society. The small farmer who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer, and even the capitalist himself, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital, will be freed from the grasp of the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

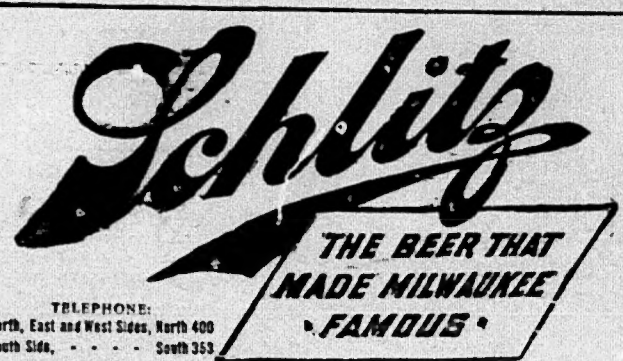
MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER.

The private ownership of the land and means of production for exploitation, the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for the private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of all some of our main industries on a national scale, and doing them for national use and operation.

AN END TO CLASS RULE. In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the "world" and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of other classes in this battle for freedom the Socialist movement must first and foremost organize the wage class, rule for capitalist rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.



The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

To prove that all labor writers are honest and earnest men may be difficult; but to prove that the workman is not in the habit of bestowing his money on labor leaders and labor writers is quite easy.

Does the labor journalist wallow in the wages of the worker? Not a wallow.

You leave that to the worker. He has money for beer, he has money for betting, he has money for parsons, he has money for missionaries, he has money for party politics, but he does not like his champion; and his servants to get fat and lazy, and he takes precious good care they don't.

Proofs? Certainly. In bulk. No labor paper ever yet paid its way. No Socialist paper ever paid its way. There is not a single labor paper nor a single labor writer today who is getting one-half the wages he could earn if he turned his back on Socialism forever, and went in for making money. Not one.

But I hear that the *Times* and the *Telegraph* pay their writers well. They and the *Police News* are making fortunes.

There is nothing pays newspaper better than betting tips, and prudent details of divorce trials. A Socialist paper will not go to any of these dirty ways of making money.

I commend these facts to the dailies. They write articles against gambling and print the tips, the betting and the stock and share lists. They are horrible men.

If any of our readers have an idea that Socialism is a paying trade, I hope they will do us the justice to abandon that idea at once. Socialism is in its infancy as a cause. Socialism is not popular with all. The Socialists are few in number. Twenty years hence all this will be changed, and then the dailies will discover that early Socialists, though crude thinkers, were useful in preparing the public mind for the great advances of the press. In fact, we are preparing the ground for the harvest which other men shall reap. So mote it be.

The cleric calls the pioneers of Socialism, "crafty agitators." That word crafty implies that these "agitators" are seeking their own ends. I know many Socialists, and many Socialistic leaders. I know none who can make profit of it.

We Socialists don't complain about these things, but we respectfully submit the evidence to the jury, and ask for a verdict of acquittal on the charge of "battering." We claim that we give our time and strength to the poor, and that we get but little in return but suspicion, and envy, and slander. God bless the poor, say I, and pity them. They are hard task-masters, and as thankless as they are foolish, but they cannot help it, poor creatures, and we hope to do them good.

(Continued next week.)

The Only Trusts the Government Can See!

When the Sherman anti-trust law was under discussion, nearly twenty-two years ago, organized labor and various farmers' organizations attempted to secure an amendment excepting these two institutions on the ground that the proposed law applied only to commodities, and not to associations, only interested in selling their labor power DIRECT. The principle was agreed to, and the amendment was inserted, although many senators laughed at the fears of the workers. When the bill was passed it was discovered that the amendment WAS LOST somewhere between the committee room and the senate chamber.

Summed up, the law is supposed to regulate INTERSTATE COMMERCE—that is, business between the several states, and does not apply to business confined to a single state.

When it was found that the amendment excepting unions and farmers' organizations was not in the law, no further notice was taken of this omission until recently. In the meantime plutocracy was busy paying the way for its trusted servant—the federal courts—to act, and step by step the liberties of unions were silently drawn away aided by the Civic "Federation" of our "leaders" and their desire to be nice, quiet, conservative workers who meet the approval of our "best citizens."

Seven years ago, Loewe started his first suit under the Sherman anti-trust law, which, in the meantime, had been twisted and warped by judicial interpretation, to now include labor unions.

The rest was easy. In Judge Pratt's charge to the jury in the Hatters' case, he referred to the union as "this combination"—entirely overlooking the original purpose of the law.—Union Leader.

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Recent HERALD callers: Joseph I. Granger, Kankakee, Ill.; John Mulholland, Toledo, O.; A. M. Simmons, Chicago, Ill.

On February 17th a donation of \$15 was received at the national office from Local Deadwood, Alaska, for the Swedish strike fund. In transmitting the amount the comrades of the far north say: "This may reach Sweden too late to aid in winning the strike, but, no doubt, small amount as it is, it will do a little towards relieving the poverty following such a long strike."

The January issue of the *Harp* is now in the hands of the American subscribers. This is the first issue from Dublin, Ireland, and has been a little delayed owing to technical difficulties connected with the transfer. In addition to its specific mission of bringing the truths of Socialism to the American Irish it combines the functions of chronicling the views of the labor movement in Ireland, Great Britain, and Europe generally. The February issue will contain a complete pamphlet on Socialism from the pen of an Irish Nationalist editor, Mr. W. P. Ryan, of the *Irish Nation*, a valuable exposition of the economic causes of the great Irish famine of '47, and a searching analysis of the reason for the failure of the insurrectionary movement of that time.

Orders should be sent to Nora Connolly, 436 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, New York City. Fifty cents a year.

The national executive committee is now voting upon the proposition of appropriating \$200 for lawyers fees for Comrade Freeman Knowles of Deadwood, South Dakota. Comrade Knowles is being prosecuted by the Mine Owners' Association on several libel suits growing out of his defense in the columns of the *Lantern* of the striking Homestead miners.

Removal Sale

As our readers well know, The Social-Democratic Publishing Co. is going to move to the new building to be erected by the People's Realty Co. as Milwaukee's Labor Home. To reduce our stock to save cost of removal sensational price cutting must be resorted to. Here is a List of Our Publications.

Henry Ashton (cloth). Price 50 cents.
Child Labor in the United States. Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1.75; 50 copies, \$3.25; 100 copies, \$6.25.
Confessions of Capitalism. Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1.75; 50 copies, \$3.25; 100 copies, \$6.25.
The Constructive Program of Socialism. Single copy, 15 cents; 25 copies, \$4.75; 50 copies, \$9.50; 100 copies, \$18.
Constructive Socialism. Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1.75; 50 copies, \$3.25; 100 copies, \$6.25.
County Option. Single copy, 5 cents; 100 copies, \$4.75; 1,000 copies, \$37.50.
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Democratic Foundations. Single copy, 10 cents; 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$5.50; 100 copies, \$10.
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The New Emancipation. Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1.75; 50 copies, \$3.25; 100 copies, \$6.25.
The Reason for Socialism. Single copy, 25 cents; 100 copies, \$2.75; 250 copies, \$13.75.
Tendency of Economic Development. Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1.75; 50 copies, \$3.25; 100 copies, \$6.25.
Unemployment. Single copy, 10 cents; 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$5.50; 100 copies, \$10.
What the Republican and Democratic Parties Have Done for the Workingman. One hundred copies, 25 cents; 1,000 copies, \$2.
What Shall We Do to Be Saved? Single copy, 5 cents; 100 copies, \$1.75; 1,000 copies, \$17.50.
What is Socialism? What is Capitalism? Single copy, 50 cents; 25 copies, \$1.75; 50 copies, \$3.25; 100 copies, \$6.25.

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Marx, Babel and Berger--By John Spargo

(Written for the HERALD.)

ROBERT HUNTER has told us that the Milwaukee Socialist policy is not original; that it is, after all, only the traditional policy of international Socialism.

My genial friend "Bob" has discovered that Berger has no right to claim a patent for what he (prone and innumerable provincial that he is) calls "the Milwaukee idea."

(I need hardly remind you that the essence of this idea is that the party and the trades unions are to the working class what the two arms are to a man's body. It rejects the old notion that the party—the political arm—should attempt to control the union—the economic arm.)

It is perfectly true that Babel, learning by experience the folly of his old belief that the unions should be subservient to the political movement, has reached a very different position.

Babel would have the trades unions enter politics, but not into PARTY politics, if I understand aright the address in "Labor Unions and Political Parties," which Comrade Elizabeth Thomas, the efficient state secretary of Wisconsin, has translated and published in pamphlet form.

He would not have the unions impose political tests of membership, any more than he would have them impose religious tests. His feet firmly planted on the class struggle, Babel would condemn either kind of test as a source of weakness and division of forces.

Of course, he would have the individual trades unionist join the party of his class and become active in it. "Although the trades union must go into workingmen's politics, but not necessarily PARTY politics, yet for the individual member of the trades union, the hour will come

when he must give due expression to his convictions in a fight of political parties. But here he acts NOT AS A TRADES UNIONIST, BUT AS A CITIZEN OF HIS COUNTRY."

"The true union has no right to question about its political convictions, nor has it the right to prescribe to him to what party he shall belong outside of the trades union."

What nobler belief would have been avowed, and how different our history must have been, had this broad view always characterized the attitude of American Socialists upon the trades union question!

I hold (and did when I was actively engaged in the trades union fight) that the Socialist party cannot and should not stand in the relation of dictator or schoolmaster to the trades union, but in that of a brother in the fight, a comrade at arms.

"Very good!" That is, the Milwaukee idea," cries Victor Berger.

"Yes, and it is the idea of Babel, and of the great Social-Democratic parties of Europe," cries Robert Hunter.

"Right you are, both of you," I respond. "It was also the view of a greater than Berger or Babel. It was the policy which Karl Marx himself urged, many years ago."

In 1869 Marx visited Hanover, where he stayed with his old friend, Dr. Kugelmann. At that time he gave an interview to Herr Hamann, secretary of the German Metal Workers' Trades Union, on the question of the relations of Socialist parties and the trades unions. The interview was published in the *Volksstaat*, and there is no question as to its authenticity.

Said Marx: "The trades unions should never be affiliated with or dependent upon a political society

if they are to fulfill the object for which they were formed. IF THIS HAPPENS IT MEANS THEIR DEATH BLOW."

There is no mistaking the meaning of language like that! "The trades unions are the schools for Socialism, the workers are there educated up to Socialism BY MEANS OF THE INCESANT STRUGGLE AGAINST CAPITALISM WHICH IS BEING CARRIED ON BEFORE THEIR EYES. All political parties, be they what they may, can hold sway over the mass of the workers for only a time; the trades unions, on the other hand, capture them permanently; only the trades unions are thus able to represent a real working-class party, and to form a bulwark against the power of capital."

And these brave words should be read by all those short-sighted Socialists who think that to improve the lot of the workers will wear them from us.

"The greater mass of the workers conceive the necessity of bettering their material position, whatever political party they may belong to. Once the material position of the worker has improved, he can then devote himself to the better education of his children; his wife and children need not go to the factory, and he himself can pay some attention to his own mental education, he can the better see to his physique. HE BECOMES A SOCIALIST WITHOUT KNOWING IT."

Bear in mind: It is Marx who speaks here. Hunter traced the "Milwaukee idea" from Berger back to Babel. Now, as these quotations prove, we can trace it further back, to Karl Marx.

"Marxism" is not merely a body of theory: there is also a practical "Marxism," which has been too much neglected.

Yonkers, N. Y.

A Study Course in Socialism

(Continued from 1st page.)

also that if his own negligence contributed in any degree to causing the accident, he could claim no damages. In order to recover damages, it is practically necessary for the plaintiff to prove that the accident was due to willful negligence on the part of the employer and that the victim could neither have prevented nor foreseen it. In some states this theory has been modified by statutes partly eliminating the doctrines of "assumption of risk," "negligence of fellow servant," and "contributory negligence." But even yet the chances are overwhelmingly against the victims of industrial accident.

In nearly all civilized countries except the United States this false legal theory has been swept away and one of two methods of giving relief to the victims has been substituted.

One method is illustrated by the English Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906—one of the results of the great advance of the English Socialist movement in that year. The other method is that of state insurance for workmen, best illustrated by the German system, inaugurated in 1881, greatly extended since that time, and universally recognized as a concession to the ever-growing strength of the German Social Democracy.

The workmen's compensation plan, in its best form, entirely disregards the question of the employer's negligence and simply compels him to pay disabled workmen or the families of workmen killed in his employ. The government enforces the payment by administrative process, without the delay and expense of a lawsuit. By insuring against such losses or by giving sufficient bond, the employer must provide beforehand that payment will be made. Disability as a result of occupational disease is included with disability as a result of accident. In the ideal system the victim is reimbursed for the entire economic loss by the payment of full wages in case of disability, and in the case of death by the payment to the dependents of the entire amount which, according to the wages he was receiving and the actuarially ascertained probability of life, he would have earned had he not been killed. In practice, only a half, two-thirds, or some other

fraction of such full compensation is given, but even this is a vast advance over the American system.

The German plan, partly followed in Austria, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Holland, and several other countries, approaches the problem in a different way. In its ideal form it requires all wage-earners to be insured against death, accidental injury, sickness, and old age, in an insurance system conducted by the government, for amounts based upon their actual full-time wages above a certain fixed minimum, and requires the employers to pay the premiums for such insurance for all their workmen. In practice, there are many compromises. Only in Germany does the compulsory insurance cover all the field here indicated; in some countries it covers only accident and sickness. In no country as yet is the whole burden

of premium put upon the employers, as the Socialists advocate; in practice, the burden is divided between the employer and the workmen, the state also sharing the cost in some cases. In many cases the insurance may be in mutual industrial societies, under state supervision.

In many respects, the system of state insurance is preferable to the Workmen's Compensation Law, though it would be perhaps less easily established under the American political system. Either one, if effectively worked out, has the double advantage of giving relief to the victims of industrial conditions and of tending to improve those conditions by enlisting the employers' economic interest in the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases.

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The Builders' Column

By George

Boys Wanted.
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Last week's roll of honor of the hustlers for the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD: Ernest Malachuk, D. A. Harding, C. J. Thompson, J. C. Sherman, T. E. Hall, J. T. Sabie, W. Downing, C. C. Anderson, J. Th. Tophansen, J. Fred Jones, J. H. C. Wagner, J. O. O'Donnell, 2; Ch. Richter, 3; Robert Veider, 4.

Comrade Marshall writes us: "I am a poor man, drive a wagon, live in a single room, third story, have no sun there, never a holiday, but am doing all I can to help advance the cause of Socialism, knowing that when it comes it will relieve these conditions."

"One old comrade in the Soldiers' Home sends for fifty copies of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD each week, and writes: 'I have rheumatism in my feet, but will distribute these papers if I have to go on a wheel chair to do it.'"

Comrade George Cornille, in ordering bundles for the Fifth ward distribution, states: "We are much encouraged with the prospects of carrying the ward. Going right ahead. Shall do all we can for the ticket and the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. FORWAERTS and NA-PRZOD."

Comrade W. C. Kennedy pays to have the Herald sent to sixteen different people.

Comrade Louis Wilson sends 3 new ones, Comrade W. T. Ferber 3, Christ Bloom 2, Robert Bach 2, Dr. Chas. D. Heisel 3, Lehigh County Local, Pa., 2, Comrade Grant 2, Comrade Nelson 2, Comrade Shelhan 2.

Comrade Carlisle writes us from Essex County that his local is arranging to use fifty copies of the Social Democratic Herald to be sent to names furnished. These names will change every four weeks, thus making the equivalent of 600 subscribers in one ward of that city.

Members of the South-Side Socialist Women Societies got 12 new suits last week. The way the "comrades" are taking hold to help the Social Democratic Herald is joyous to see. Look out, boys, for your laurels.

How much better is white slavery at black wages than black slavery at no wages?

A lot of our timid comrades who think they "can't" would be surprised to see how easily they "can" when of premium put upon the employers, as the Socialists advocate; in practice, the burden is divided between the employer and the workmen, the state also sharing the cost in some cases. In many cases the insurance may be in mutual industrial societies, under state supervision.

In many respects, the system of state insurance is preferable to the Workmen's Compensation Law, though it would be perhaps less easily established under the American political system. Either one, if effectively worked out, has the double advantage of giving relief to the victims of industrial conditions and of tending to improve those conditions by enlisting the employers' economic interest in the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases.

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Says Comrade Fred Fischer in renewing his subscription: "I am 58 years old and a Socialist. Christ is a Socialist Christ. He said: 'Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not.' But capitalism says, 'Suffer little children to come and work for the at starvation wages until death takes care of them, for from such I acquire my millions.'"

Comrade Lynch is warming up the campaign in his precinct. He had a club of ten ready for the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD when Sunday came him, but even then he could not stand the temptation to add one more scalp to the assortment. And he says there's more a comin'.

Comrade Cleemann: "Enclosed find \$5 for life subscription. Hoping that you may have a very successful spring campaign and elect your full ticket, I am, your comrade, etc."

Comrade Cummins, Ferguson Falls, B. C. writes: "Just to show you how we appreciate the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, and how we honor you for showing the rest of the country how campaigns should be carried on by the Socialists. I send you the enclosed club of subscribers."

Comrade Henry Corliss: "I did not take this man's scalp, for he took his own scalp and handed it to me of his own will. Come to him one year."

Comrade Triay says: "I am in the fight to stay until the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD reaches a circulation of 100,000."

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UNION MADE
Gerhard Suspender
Every Pair Guaranteed
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man's Suspender Made. Ask Your
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907 THIRD STREET

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The Strissguth-Peterson
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Newly remodeled Lodge Hall for
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A. JAECK, 511 SIXTH AVENUE

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Saloon and Bowling Alleys
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The TINNERS
All Orders Given Prompt Attention
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Phone So. 3718
473 FIRST AVENUE 373

That Loewe Hat Case Verdict

One by one the weapons with which organized labor fights are being taken away by the courts. One of the most effective of these weapons has been the boycott. It is one of the oldest methods of fighting. It is the one first relied upon by any oppressed class. It is practically the weapon of the non-resistant. It is the weapon furthest removed from violence. It consists only in letting your opponent alone and in persuading a

HALF OF THE CURE

IS THE QUALITY!

Unless the drugs are of perfect quality, fresh, potent and pure, the medicine is not going to produce the results expected. Let us fill YOUR prescriptions. Satisfaction is ASSURED you. Facility and knowledge—with the right kind and class of drugs—invite all YOUR prescription business. There's safety, TOO, in trading here.

H. F. Steinert
PHARMACIST
1112 TEUTONIA AVE.

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Union Made Hats, Caps
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PINSEL'S UNION MADE
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
AND SHOES for the whole family
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Tin, Zinc, Galvanized
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E. BACHMANN
Jeweler and Optician
811 Third Street—Near North Avenue

Coal
Every family needs fuel, and this is the place to order it.
Every family wants good fuel for their money, I can furnish same without a doubt.
All the orders are delivered by Union Teamsters
If not convenient to call in person send order by mail
Order now and insure immediate delivery to your home before the wintery snow flies
H. W. Bistorius
Social-Democratic Herald Office
344 SIXTH STREET

We Will Also Elect Judges

"Protect the courts; preserve the dignity of the bench!"

From the throats of scores of orators this cry has been flung across the country on behalf of capital.

And capital needs to protect ITS courts.

Not the lockout, not the bayonet, not the strike, but the court—that is coming to be the great battleground where the ever enlarging fight between the toiler and exploiter is being carried on.

Not that the strike has lost its importance, not that the lockout has lost its effect, not that the bayonet has lost its lust for blood; not that, but that the court succeeds more quickly and less expensively. It is less tangible and more baffling to labor.

Workingmen know how to fight a lockout; they know how to battle in the strike; they know, when they have to, how to meet bayonets.

They have not yet found out how to meet capital in a battle at law. So, until then, capital, as imperious as those who represent it, many other people as possible to let him alone.

If the employers are so proud of operating a non-union shop they ought not to complain when the unions advertise the fact that union men are barred from a certain industry. The workers have little enough to purchase with. They should certainly be permitted to consult among themselves as to how that little should be spent.

That is what the haters thought. They tried to get the firm of Loewe & Co. to unionize its plant. When this was refused the haters notified their fellow workers throughout the country and advised them to buy their hats of some other firm. For committing this horrible crime the officers of the union have been haled into court, charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law. To be sure, the oil, steel, beef, harvester and all the other trusts were actively engaged in violating this same law, and also in blacklisting union workers. They were not prosecuted. If they were troubled by some officious official, the supreme court promptly reversed any annoying decision.

Not so with the haters. They were given the "exemplary fine." The little property of their members has been tied up with writs ever since the suit began. Their homes will now be attached and sold and their little savings confiscated.—Ex.

Gaylord on Commission Government

Mr. Richard D. Bonnamy, Eau Claire, Wis. Dear Brother: Referring to the proposed adoption by the city of Eau Claire of the "commission government plan" adopted at the last session of the state legislature, I understood you to say that, at a meeting of the people of your city, some one claimed that the "recall" and the low percentage required for the initiative were stricken from the bill at the suggestion of the Socialists—or something to that effect.

Permit me to say, in refutation of that statement, the following: The bill was handled in the senate by Senator Whitehead of Janesville. He called it up on a day when he was expecting shortly to take an extended trip to the West; and he asked that certain amendments be forthwith adopted, and that all rules interfering with the immediate passage of the bill in the senate be suspended, so that it might be put on its way to the assembly. And the senate accommodated the gentleman.

However, this was not done until I had called attention to the character of the bill and the amendments, which took out of the bill all the really American and democratic features which it originally possessed, and it had none too many of such features to begin with.

The commission form of city government aims to concentrate the management of city affairs in the hands of a few executive officers. To offset the plain autocracy of such a plan, there has usually been introduced in such plans a generous pro-

A Wrong
TO THE EDITOR:
To show how some firms squeeze money out of their employees, the Boston Store is a fair example.

Whenever some of these rich women who buy and give a fictitious name, because she really don't want any goods come in it means a loss of 20 cents to the sales girls. The girl is charged to cents for taking down a wrong name and another to cents because it can't afterwards be found in the directory.

A Worker.

Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers and let them know why you buy there.

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

Always ask for union drivers when you engage a hack.

COLD
In your head cured by our Latest Cold Quinine Tablets.
Guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

FRED A. WENZEL
Prescription Druggist
Cor. Howell Ave. and Clarence St.

MAX HAUSER, OPTICIAN
Moved to 495 East Water St., Opposite City Hall

Organized Labor

But before the majesty of the law it stands with bared head, superstitions almost, humble, bewildered, defeated.

To be plain, LAW IS WHAT THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE ALLOW IT TO BE.

To be blunt, courts, judges, are what the people demand that they be. Judges hear the demands expressed in terms most easily understood by them.

That is why labor sees its laurels fall before the judges.

Labor simply has neglected to express itself forcibly enough, effectively enough.

The history of class wrongs enacted in the name of justice is long and sorrowful. Even now some of the best of our comrades stand bowed under court sentence for "offenses" that were legal rights until this new understanding came to capital.

There can be no more startling lesson to capital than the election of Social-Democratic judges, the intelligent expressions of battle on the part of labor. Let us give battle where battle is given.

Judges elected from the capitalist class must be retired. Judges must be elected from the working class. As fixed as the universe the Social-Democrats stand true to their class. Social-Democratic judges will not distort the law in the interests of the exploiters. Neither will they MAKE law for that purpose.

Labor Notes

Tom L. Leitch, president of the United Mine Workers of America, while in St. Louis last week, said that a general demand for an increase in wages approximating 15 per cent would be made in behalf of the miners in the bituminous coal fields throughout the country at the expiration of the present wage agreements, March 31. The demand will affect 400,000 miners, he said. He says the increase is made necessary on account of the high cost of living. He believes the miners' demands will be granted by the mine operators without a general suppression of business in the mining industry.—Labor.

Frank Driscoll, a plumber, who brought suit against the Allis-Chalmers company for \$25,000 damages for injuries resulting in partial paralysis of his body on Jan. 31, 1908, was awarded a verdict of \$20,000 by a jury in Judge Warren D. Tarrant's court Friday morning.

Since that privileged class of law breakers, the members of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, succeeded in tying up the enforcement of the woman's ten hour law, the Illinois state department of factory inspection has cautioned its employees against any enforcement of the new law for the "Health, Safety and Comfort of Employees," which will raise employers to take the law into the courts and test it.

Free Public School Lectures

Free lectures will be given in the evenings in the public schools during the months of January, February and March, as follows:

TRAVELOQUES ON SCENIC AMERICA.
Illustrated by A. Eugene Bartlett of Chicago.

Thursday, March 3—"Acadia and the Indian Cities of the Southwest." Thirtieth District school No. 3, Fifth and Hadley streets.

HEALTH TOPICS ILLUSTRATED.
By Prof. Maryczek P. Ravenel, Wisconsin University.

Saturday, Feb. 26—"Pure Water or Any Water for Our Homes." Tenth District school No. 1, Twelfth and Lloyd streets.

Saturday, March 5—"Fresh Air for Indoors." Fifth District school No. 1, Hanover and Park streets.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
By Prof. Ford Mac Gregor, Wisconsin University.

Monday, March 7—"What Is the Matter with Our Cities?" Tenth District school No. 1, Twelfth and Lloyd streets.

Monday, March 21—"American Municipal Progress." Eighth District school No. 1, Mineral street and Seventh avenue.

HISTORICAL.
By Charles W. Seymour.

Thursday, March 3—"Abraham Lincoln." North Division High school, Center and Twelfth streets.

Friday, March 4—"Jeanne D'Arc." West Division High school, Prairie and Twenty-second streets.

Saturday, March 5—"Westminster Abbey." South Division High school, Lapham street and Eighth avenue.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Catherine Gaugemeier, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Catherine Gaugemeier, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Charles Kitter by this Court:

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of Sept. A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of said Catherine Gaugemeier, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses, or expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of May, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted, as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1910.
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL,
County Judge.

A. REICHMANN, Attorney for Estate.

CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
Elinor H. Thompson, Plaintiff, vs. Paul Deszonic, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, to said defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

RICHARD ELSNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. Address: Office Room 212, 221 Third St., Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

Organized Labor

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RICHARD ELSNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. Address: Office Room 212, 221 Third St., Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

The BIG GROCERY
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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED K. BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 455 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
FRANK METCALFE, 201 Mitchell St., Milwaukee, Wis.
PAUL LUETTEN, 1111 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 708 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
HARRY SKIDMORE, 831 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.
R. D. BONNAMY, 1118 Madison St., Eau Claire, Wis.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has considered the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" here before appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your Ballot for emancipation from wage slavery.

Boys Wanted
Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on down-town streets. Will pay no less than 50 cents a day and one-half of sales in addition. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

PLAUM CLOTHING CO.
Clothing, Hatters Men's Furnishings
We Carry a Large Line of
Union-Made Clothing
HATS AND FURNISHINGS
Merchant Tailoring
491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY AND TOWEL SUPPLY
PHONE 1480 GRAND
617 STATE ST.

ATTENTION
DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE GREAT
Clearing Sale of
Union-Made Clothing
AT
LEOPOLD HIRSCH
(Union Clothing)
COR. THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS

JOE BECKER
UNION MADE SHOES
821 Third St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

UNION MADE OVERCOATS AND SUITS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
The assortment of up-to-date Men's Furnishings Goods for Christmas Gifts.
SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY
Cor. Teutonia Ave. and Center St.

I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY
BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT
CALL AND COME HERE MYSELF
LUDWIG BERG 37 1/2 N. 1ST

Union-Made Clothing a Specialty
NEW STORE AT 824 THIRD ST.
630 East Water Street

Caspar Hach
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
927 Kinnickinnic Av.
PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS

Borchardt Bros.
TAILORS
and Gents' Furnishings
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FOR A PAIR OF Good Shoes ALWAYS GO TO John Peter
497 ELEVENTH AVE.

LAWYER DANIEL W. HOAN
804-C Capital Bldg. Phone Grand 424

TEETH EXTRACTED
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER
NEW TEETH—the best and finest extracted in the world. \$8.00 UP
Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. \$6.00 UP
FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY
We guarantee complete satisfaction; give honest, intelligent advice free, and receive no pay.

DR. YOUNG
414-416 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee
HOURS—8:30 to 6:00



Only One Week More of the Gigantic Workingmen's Sale

In other words only one week more of tremendous bargains in workingmen's apparel

\$18.00 Men's Suits \$9.75

\$15.00 Men's Overcoats, \$9.75

Overalls 60c for 45c \$1.00 for 75c	Work Shirts 50c for 29c 60c for 39c	Suspenders 50c "President" 29c 25c "Police" 15c
--	--	--

5 BIG STORES Stumpf & Langhoff Co.

County Campaign Deficit Fund.

Send all contributions to E. T. Melms, treasurer, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

The following have contributed since last report:

Amount previously acknowledged	Amount contributed
E. Seidel	10.00
S. F. Rosenberg	1.00
O. Fritzsche	2.00
Finnish Branch	7.41
George L. Tews	1.00
Fred C. Tews	.50
Lenora McKee	.50
Charles Eberhardt	.50
Fred Tews, 373 First avenue	.25
William Tews, 373 First avenue	.20
J. P. Merdes	1.00
John A. Johanson	.25

Plasterers' union, for type

When You Buy

your shoes in this store you always get a

Guarantee of Quality

according to the amount you pay for the goods. A Dollar wears for a Dollar Bill.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps given free with every purchase.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE

575-577 MITCHELL ST.

What Is Reasonable!

TO THE EDITOR:

Our fundamental laws are just as good as those of any country, only the superstructures of such laws have been made under the corrupting influences of our ruling money aristocracy, the most uncultured, corrupt and immoral in the world.

These fundamental laws say that all the charges of public utility corporations must in every respect be reasonable; that, for instance, no more than 6 per cent interest per annum is to be charged on the actual, not fictitious, investment.

The feature of reasonableness includes, as a matter of course, reasonable salaries for managers, directors, etc.

Strange to say, this law of reasonableness of public utility corporations has been upheld even by our grand-capitalistic United States supreme court.

And yet, the high-financiers, managers and directors of said corporations pocket all the money they can squeeze out of their employees and the public beyond reasonable charges for themselves.

John I. Beggs, for instance, who receives a salary of \$60,000 a year, pockets, in my opinion, \$50,000 every year of the people's money, against the law, a reasonable salary for him would surely be the sum of \$10,000, provided he would furnish reasonably good street car service, which he does not do.

All the public utilities of Milwaukee can easily be newly constructed with an expenditure of hardly twenty million dollars, while the Milwaukee public have to raise the interest and dividend on at least \$70,000 watered bonds and stocks.

This horrible condition of fleecing and working the workers will continue until the Socialists take at least partial control of all branches of government.

This spring there is another chance for every honest and intelligent voter to fight these uncivilized conditions, with Butcher Beggs at the head, on election day.

Don't forget to vote for Social-Democratic judges also.

Sic semper sapientibus (arsinus Americanis.)

Socialist.

writing	.50	N. W. Washington, D. C.	.50
Central union, Albion, N. Y.	5.00	Local Bainerd Socialist party	1.00
Workmen's Circle No. 15	5.00	Cigar Makers' Union, No. 114	1.00
Toledo Lodge, No. 103	4.35	Cigar Makers' Union, No. 90	1.00
Per capita tax	17.36	Workmen's Circle, No. 46	3.00
Balance on Lewis lectures	3.06	Workmen's Circle, No. 122	1.00
Arbeiter Ring, No. 42	3.25	C. M. L. U., No. 81	1.00
Coal commission	10.00	F. J.	2.00
Fred Royt	1.00	Robert Hahn	.50
Dora Belan	1.00	Charles S. Klop	.50
John Erdmann	1.00	Oscar Traczewitz	1.00
Brewers' Local Union, No. 15	2.50	H. A. Behn	.25
Machinists' Lodge, No. 641	1.00	Paul Strehlow	.25
Central Co-operative Union	10.00	H. Bauman	.25
Brewers' Local Union, No. 6	1.00	N. P.	.25
John Doerfler, Sr.	1.00	Thomas Gaynor	.50
Workmen's Circle, No. 211	1.00	R.	.50
Brewery Workers' Union	1.00	A. Friend	.50
No. 318	2.00	C. J. Kaniz	.25
Workmen's Circle, No. 92	1.00	H. W. Bismorich	.50
Jacob Gueritz, 100 E. St. N.	1.00	A. W. Muchlenberg	.25
W. Washington, D. C.	1.00	Total amount	\$4,034.41
Morris Park, 1106 20th st.	1.00		

The Platform Convention

The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee county will hold their municipal platform convention at the Ethical hall, 558 Jefferson street, Saturday evening, Feb. 6, at 8 p. m. The purpose of this gathering is to outline a platform upon which the candidates of the Social-Democratic party are to stand on at the spring election. The representation to this convention will be as follows: One delegate at large from each ward organization, and one delegate for each one hundred votes or major fraction thereof cast in the last presidential election by the Social-Democrats in that respective ward. The representation, therefore, will be as follows:

Wards	Delegates
First	3
Second	6
Third, Fourth, Seventh	7
Fifth	6
Sixth	6
Eighth	6
Ninth	12
Tenth	13
Eleventh	10
Twelfth	9
Thirteenth	11
Fourteenth	9

In connection with this representation, the towns are also requested to be represented at this convention and the following representation has been mapped out for them:

Town of Lake — Three delegates. One to be chosen from each Town of Lake Branch.

Town of Greenfield — Four delegates.

Town of Milwaukee — Two delegates.

City of West Allis — Two delegates.

Town of Wauwatosa — One delegate.

The delegates are kindly requested to be on hand promptly at 8 p. m. The representation of the foreign-speaking branches is one delegate at large and one delegate for each twenty-five members or major fraction thereof.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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Don't forget to attend the South Side Ladies' Singing Society Aurora's first grand mask ball, which will be held Saturday evening, Feb. 26, at the South Side Turner hall. Quite a number of delegates who are going to attend the platform convention on the same night, at the Ethical hall, will also attend the mask ball in a body immediately after the convention is over.

The Eleventh Ward Branch, S. D. P., is offering \$30 in cash and merchandise prizes for their next grand schafskopf tournament, which will be held Sunday afternoon, March 6, at R. Unke's hall, 887 Muskego avenue. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The Nineteenth Ward Branch, S. D. P., reports that a large number of prizes have been solicited for their next prize schafskopf tournament, to be held at J. Eckelmann's hall, 3185 Lisbon avenue. The tournament will be held next Sunday afternoon, Feb. 27.

IMPORTANT!—Our party standbys are reminded that under the new law 20 per cent of the party vote must be got at the primaries to get our candidates nominated. The presidential vote is to be taken as the basis. It is important to get not only 20 per cent out, but more, as there are indications that the honorable enemy is desperate this year and is plotting all sorts of low tricks against us.

The Bohemian Section is making arrangements for a Paris Commune festival, to be held Saturday evening, March 19. Good speakers in German, English and Bohemian languages will be in attendance. The festival will be held at the Bohemian hall, corner Twelfth and Vine streets.

The Twenty-first Ward Branch, S. D. P., will hold its annual prize mask ball at the Pabst Park hall, Third street, Saturday evening, March 12.

The Socialist Singing Society Maennerehor will hold an afternoon entertainment to be followed by a social, in the evening, at the Bahn Frei Turner hall, Sunday afternoon, April 10.

The arrangement committee having in charge the monster card party and social to be held at the South Side Turner hall, Sunday, March 13, under the auspices of the Consolidated South Side Branches, reports that a large number of tickets have already been placed on sale, and that a large gathering is expected. A large number of valuable prizes are being secured by the committee and no trouble will be spared to make this tournament an enjoyable affair for those who are going to attend. Sixty dollars in cash and merchandise prizes. Comrade F. Kukla's orchestra will furnish the music.

The Twenty-second Ward Branch, the Jewish Dramatic Section and the Town of Lake Branch No. 3 held successful card tournaments and entertainments, respectively, last Saturday and Sunday.

The carnival committee herewith tenders a vote of thanks to all the ladies who helped in the solicitation of prizes, also those who so successfully aided in the work at the lunch stand on the night of the carnival.

The Hungarian and Croatian organizations are planning a tremendous May Day celebration.

The Ninth Ward Branch will hold a grand monster prize schafskopf tournament at Waedek's hall, 2714 North avenue, Sunday afternoon, March 20, 1910. Many valuable prizes will be distributed amongst the winners. A committee is now hard at work making all necessary arrangements, and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Lectures to be Held Next Week.

Friday, March 4, 8 p. m.—"Was Wollen die Sozialisten?" (German), by Charles Minkley, at Waedek's hall, 2714 North avenue, under the auspices of the Twenty-second Ward Branch.

Wisconsin State Organization

Cari D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

Ralph Korngold of California. To Lecture in Wisconsin.

Comrade Korngold, who is to begin a tour for organization and lectures in Wisconsin about the first of March, has had wide experience in the American Socialist movement. His earlier training in the cause was received in some of the European countries, and thus he has a thorough grounding both in the Socialist philosophy and in the practical work of the Socialist movement.

Comrade Korngold speaks besides the English language, the German, Polish and Dutch. This will make his work of particular value among some of the other nationalities.

He has been working in the western states during the last two or three years and has had splendid success everywhere. The state dues and contributions to the work were almost doubled in two or three states as the result of his efforts alone.

About thirty-five dates have already been applied for by the different locals in the state. Should any other locals desire his services, they should write at once to the State Organizer, 344 Sixth street.

State Organizer's Department.

MADISON: A smoker was held by the local last week, about twenty-five members being present. Some paid up their back dues, and three new members joined the party. Comrade Ralph Korngold was present, gave them a talk on organization, and a committee was appointed to take up the work and see if it cannot be pushed. Meetings in the future are to be enlivened a little by music and papers read by the various comrades.

RHINELANDER: Comrade Thompson writes: "We had a rousing time at our meeting on the 17th, and have taken in fourteen new members. We are going to have a candidate for every office in the city this spring. Our only trouble lately has been that our meetings are too large for our rooms. We are going to have the Trades Council hall from now on, so just watch the red paint fly. Send us a new supply of blank applications and membership cards." That talks loud.

SUPERIOR: The comrades put

It Melts—That Debt!

Well, here is good news! The dues of our members came in so well last month, that we were able to apply \$74.56 on the state campaign deficit.

We have also received some new pledges. Comrades Frank Buchholz and Origen Perkins have each pledged 50 cents per month for the next six months. And Comrades Buchholz, C. W. Staples, J. E. Harris, F. Nikolaimis and G. Lansing all send in one dollar in cash, while George F. Comings donates \$3, William Goldberg, 50 cents, and Origen Perkins, \$1.50.

If all will lift together, we can raise this debt in short order! Here is our table for this week:

\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25
\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25
\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15
\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50
\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c
50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c
Total									\$1,225.00
Gone									437.16
Still remaining									\$787.84

The Fairest Estimating Contest Ever Offered

\$250.00 Worth of Merchandise will be Given Away to the 24 Nearest Estimates

Can you estimate how many votes the Social-Democratic Candidate for Mayor will receive on election day, April 5, 1910.

Remember, you are entitled to one estimate for each and every dollar's worth of merchandise purchased from now on till April 4, 1910, 9 P. M.

Our Clothing Department is up-to-date and prices are reasonable. We guarantee every suit and keep same pressed free of charge for one year. A large line of children's clothing always on hand. Men's furnishing—the finest line and up-to-date.

Headquarters for Union-Made up-to-date Hats and Caps

We have the latest device to shape any hat to fit any head while you wait. Fine initial placed in your hat free.

First Prize—Suit made to order, value	\$30.00
Second Prize—Suit made to order, value	27.50
Third Prize—Suit made to order, value	25.00
Fourth Prize—Suit made to order, value	22.50
Fifth Prize—Suit, union-made	20.00
Sixth Prize—Suit, union-made	18.00
Seventh Prize—Suit, union-made	16.50
Eighth Prize—Suit, union-made	15.00
Ninth Prize—Complete graduation outfit—a fine suit, hat, shirt, tie, silk handkerchiefs, underwear—worth	10.00
Tenth Prize—A complete outfit for a boy from 2 to 8 years—fine blue sailor suit, hat, shirt, tie and stockings—worth	9.00
Eleventh Prize—Pair pants, made to order	8.00
Twelfth Prize—Pair pants, made to order	7.00
Thirteenth Prize—A fine suit for a boy	6.00
Fourteenth Prize—Fine top coat for boys, with a cap	5.00
Fifteenth Prize—Fine house coat for men	5.00
Sixteenth Prize—Fine fancy vest	4.50
Seventeenth Prize—Fine all-worsted pants	4.00
Eighteenth Prize—Fine suit for boys from 8 to 17 years	4.00
Nineteenth Prize—Fine hat, latest out	3.00
Twentieth Prize—A fine fancy vest, value	3.00
Twenty-first Prize—A fine hat, value	2.50
Twenty-second Prize—Fine silk umbrella for men or ladies, val.	2.00
Twenty-third Prize—Fine shirt, with collar and tie, value	1.50
Twenty-fourth Prize—Straw hat for the season 1910, value	1.00

NICK PETERSON

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings
2716 NORTH AVENUE MILWAUKEE

up a full ticket, have engaged Comrade Korngold for some lectures, and are going to make a hot campaign. The following is the ticket selected:

For mayor, Charles W. Swanson; treasurer, Otto Arlund; comptroller, C. J. Dunham; aldermen—First ward, J. A. Stephens; Third ward, John Anderson; Fourth ward, M. H. Hanson; Fifth ward, Peter Weeks; Sixth ward, Joseph Savage; Ninth ward, George L. Cox; supervisors—Third ward, George H. Hunon; Fourth ward, H. M. Parks; Fifth ward, W. G. Perry; Sixth ward, Louis Spangler; Ninth ward, Charles Whitner.

The Finnish comrades have been requested to put up ward candidates in the Tenth ward (Allouez), if possible. A campaign committee was elected and authorized to fill the vacancies.

List of Korngold's Dates.

Tuesday, March 1—Pardueville.
Wednesday, March 2—Wycocena.
Thursday, March 3—Warrens.
Friday, March 4—Valley Junction.
Saturday, March 5—Pittsville.
Sunday, March 6—Vesper.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 7, 8 and 9—Neilsville.
Thursday, March 10—Open.
Friday, March 11—Osceola.
Saturday, March 12—Millsport.
Sunday, March 13—Centuria.
Monday, March 14—Open.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 15, 16, 17 and 18—Superior.
Saturday and Sunday, March 19 and 20—Washburn.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 21, 22, 23 and 24—Rhinelander.
Friday, March 25—Wausau.
Saturday, March 26—Fond du Lac.
Sunday, March 27—Cambellsport.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, March 28, 29, 30 and 31, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 1, 2 and 3—Kenosha.

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. AMID ADDRESSING CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafskopf Score aids, bearing the union label, from us. Fifty cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUB. CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 214 6th St., Milwaukee.

South Side Turn Hall

473 National Ave.

FOR RENT FOR Weddings, Parties, Balls and Theatricals.

WM. F. SCHMIDT

Manager and Proprietor of TURN HALL SALOON

Try a Load of Our Hardwood KINDLING \$3

DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS

The Mueller Fuel & Supply Co.

Office 3007 Brown St. Phone West 745

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 Market St.

Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings

\$3.00

NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED

Butcher Beggs' Cars Have Cheap Wheels and Broken Motors

This paper has referred to Beggs' cars on several occasions as "cripples." As the average reader may not understand just what is meant by the term, we will explain.

An ordinary electric street car is run by four motors, or "machines," which are located under the car. These supply the motive power of the car, and there are four simply because, but are better than three or two. If one gets out of order the others can carry the car along. But if one gets out of order it is supposed to be repaired as soon as possible so as to have the car properly equipped.

But Beggs' street cars are not in repair and are crippled since scarcely one of them today is being

run without some part or a wheel being out of order.

More than this, many of the cars are even being run with two of the

More Beggs Butchery

Who can give us the name of the Center street car conductor who had his leg cut off last Thursday or Friday, but the news of which was kept out of the papers?

Gertrude Weinand, 6 years old, daughter of Theodore Weinand, Tenth avenue, South Milwaukee, was injured by a street car at 7:30 o'clock Monday morning and died in the hospital at 6 o'clock Monday night.

An examination was conducted by the coroner. It was said that the little girl was crossing the street when she was struck by a car.

The machines out of commission. The two motors are scarcely strong enough to give the car speed, and you will find such cars proceeding on their way slowly and cautiously.

It is said, on good authority, that not seventy-five cars today are being run with all four motors!

Add to this the growing number of "flat-wheels" and you can readily understand why Beggs' cars are called cripples. The reason why there are more flat-wheels lately and broken down motors may have doubtless puzzled some, but the explanation is simple.

Beggs is operating the street car system of Milwaukee with too few cars to meet the demands of the service.

He has less than 300 cars in commission, and they have to all keep at work. Their period of rest in the barns at night is too short to permit of repairs being made. It is even too short for flat-wheels to be taken off and true ones substituted, so that instead of the flat-wheels being sent back to the manufacturers to be re-ground, they remain in service — bumpety, bump, bump, bump! — to distract passengers and annoy the residents along the lines.

But the people of Milwaukee are getting only what they have voted for. With old party aldermen in the council—some of them elected with Beggs' campaign money, Beggs can run his cars as he pleases—and the public be damned!

The "Why" of It!

Beggs "serves" the street car patronage in Milwaukee with less than 300 cars.

In Philadelphia it takes 2,000 cars to transport the people, in normal times, and even that number is less than comfort requires.

Milwaukee has a population of nearly 400,000.

Philadelphia has a population of 1,000,000.

According to this, Milwaukee is

one fourth as large as Philadelphia. And according to this, also, it should take 500 street cars to handle the traffic of Milwaukee.

Where are the 200 missing cars, Mr. Beggs?

No wonder we have rotten street car service in Milwaukee and a crowding of cars that positively endangers the health of our people! This is the price we pay for letting private profit leeches prey upon

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Ald. Carney, "card man," has now earned the right to make campaign speeches for Schoenecker, seal shoe factory candidate for mayor.

The goal Republicans of some of the German wards, who believe in personal liberty but do not stand for red light rule, are rather up against it this election. They complain of Beffel for having been a prohibitionist, and cannot stomach a Schoenecker-Rose town, wide open for pimps and gamblers, and grafters.

It is now announced that Tom Pringle, the man who discovered that he had not the time to run for mayor himself only after the stalwart interests had ordered him to pull out, so as not to keep stalwart votes from Schoenecker, will have plenty of time to be the chairman and campaign manager for the Republicans.

Now it is announced that the proposed fusion of Republicans and Democrats in the Twenty-first ward to beat the Social-Democrats has fallen through. The decent element in the two parties threatened to go over to the Socialists if the thing was attempted. But the move was a success for the genius who proposed it, for he is now a candidate for alderman—which was what he was after from the beginning!

The Carney episode is simply part of a general experience organized labor has been having for years.

Occasionally some trade union member, who is an old party politician, gets into the common council, and invariably he lines up with his party and proceeds to not only vote against labor interests, but to lecture the unions on what is "legal."

Whether it is an Ald. Carney, or an Ald. Winters, or an Ald. Monroe, it is always the same. The man belongs to the party that elected him and even in Carney's case becomes the spokesman for gang rule.

Labor, if it would be served, must send its men to office through its own party. It has never regretted this course. Not one single Social-Democrat sent to the council, or county board, or legislature, has ever failed to make good. Not one.

A fine specimen is Ald. Bogk. He voted against the trade union resolution in the common council even after it had been toned down to suit even such fellows as Ald. Winters and Carney.

Not very long ago Ald. Bogk declared in a committee hearing at the City Hall: "We can't afford to raise the ward laborers. It would make the men in the shops discontented!"

And John I. Beggs admitted publicly that Bogk had got campaign money from the street railway company with which to run for the council.

Bogk is an alderman at large, put into office by the Rose crowd, who love our city so much they want to be re-elected to run it.

The health commissioner says the crowded street cars are breeding places for disease germs. Didn't we tell you so! Beggs is respon-

sible for more deaths than any one man in Milwaukee. And back of Beggs the responsibility rests upon the people, for they permit Beggs to be master of the town, and they vote in aldermen favorable to his interests.

Beggs says he has been losing money on the car service to West Allis. Of course, Beggs, being an honorable man and a giver of hush money to the church, would not tell the people a lie—oh, no! The Beggs brand of truthfulness is well known to Milwaukee.

Don't forget the Opening Meeting of the CAMPAIGN

at Bahn Frei Turn Hall
Next Tuesday Evening
SEIDEL
and Others Will speak

Carney's Latest Trick

"For trays that are dark." On Monday the *Daily News* came out with a column article under the heading "Carney Is Upheld by Union Printers." This had reference to the meeting Sunday afternoon of Typographical union No. 23, at which the action of Ald. Carney in fighting the trade union resolution in the common council was up for discussion at the request of the Federated Trades council.

Instead of Carney's action being upheld he was scathingly denounced on the floor of the union. His traitorous action toward the cause of unionism was handled without gloves.

But Carney's brass is not easily dented, and so on Monday he blazed forth in the daily papers as having been endorsed by his union!

It was a mean trick to play on the *Daily News*, for no daily paper relishes being made to print "news" that people know to be false. And it was a mean trick to play on the Typographical union.

1909 Picnic Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported	\$938.75
Ernst Herzberg	2.50
Henry Schwab	1.00
Matt Hagen	1.00
Fritz Vahlbreck	1.00
Thomas Lognon	1.00
Herman Eilers	1.00
Julius E. Kiefer	1.00
Thomas Strenger	1.00
A. Heinemann	1.00
Gust. Geerdts	1.00
Hugo Wolfersdorf	1.00
F. P. Breslow	1.00
Nick Hansen	1.00
George Schuler	1.00
F. Alfery	1.00
Carl Lund	1.00
Town of Greenfield Branch	1.00
Herman Hauke	1.00
F. Krueger	1.00
Total	\$1,041.65

BUSHEL OF BARGAINS AT

Bauch's

Entire Week—Beginning Monday, February 28

Items quoted in this advertisement are for Monday only, beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning. New items will take their places on other days of the entire week.

No telephone or mail orders filled for these special items (except for sheet music). Call in person please.

10 STAMPS ABSOLUTELY FREE

If you cut out this coupon and present it at our stamp desk on Monday, Feb. 28th, either TEN "Sperry" Gold Merchandise Stamps or TEN "S. & H." Green Premium Stamps (S. & H.).

Bushels of New Silk Bargains

25c Another lot of plain and fancy Silks, 50c and 65c values, including plain and changeable Taffetas, hair-line striped Taffetas, also plain and fancy Silk Poplins and hair-line striped Silk Cashmeres.

25c Another lot of 59c Shantung Silks at 39c

New patterns in the wantable spring colors, 27 inches wide.

29c qual. White 20-in. Jap Wash Silks 19c

A Bargain for Every Minute of the Day!

NEW 8c GINGHAMS AT 5 1/2c 150 pieces of new Dress Gingham, plain colors, checked and striped, at..... 5 1/2c	NEW 25c MADRAS AT 9 1/2c Mercerized, striped, dotted and plain colors—light blue, gray and tan, Monday..... 9 1/2c	18c WHITE GOODS AT 8 1/2c White Swisses, assorted neat designs or white dots, 18c values, Monday..... 8 1/2c	WHITE SUITING ONLY 9 1/2c 50 pieces of linen finished washable 15c Suiting, 36 inches wide, priced..... 9 1/2c
29c DRESS GOODS AT 19c Panatha Dress Goods, 36 inches wide—cream, black and colors, per yard..... 19c	59c TABLE DAMASK AT 39c Mercerized, assorted new patterns, 61 inches wide, priced on Monday..... 39c	8c WHITE LAWNS AT 4 1/2c A new shipment of plain and checked 8c White Lawns, 27 inches wide, priced..... 4 1/2c	20c WHITE LAWNS AT 8 1/2c Several thousand yards, 40 in. wide, in 2 to 10 yard mill lengths, per yard..... 8 1/2c
35c HEATHERBLOOM AT 19c Black Heatherbloom Taffeta—special lot of 25 pieces, for Monday's sale..... 19c	25c LINING AT 12 1/2c YARD Extra Quality Percaleine—black, tan, white and gray, 25c quality, on Monday..... 12 1/2c	CHILDREN'S COATS AT 3.95 Kersey, Beaver or Chimchilla, formerly sold at 5.50, 7.50 and 10.00, choice..... 3.95	ALL COATS NOW 10.95 Women's Winter Coats that sold from 25.00 to 45.00—choice on Monday..... 10.95
39c WRAPPERS ONLY 19c Infants' Striped Flannelette Wrappers, pink or blue, Second floor..... 19c	35c APRONS ONLY 25c Women's Fitted Round Aprons, black sateen, with pockets, Monday at..... 25c	FULL LENGTH COATS 2.95 Women's and Misses' Winter Coats that formerly sold up to 15.00, Monday..... 2.95	FULL LENGTH COATS 4.95 Women's and Misses' Sateen lined Winter Coats, worth up to 25.00, Monday..... 4.95
NEW 1.25 CORSETS AT 98c Fashionable Model for the average figure, with medium bust..... 98c	CHILDREN'S WAISTS AT 19c Shirred White-Cambrie Waists, sizes 1 to 12 years, in corset department..... 19c	50c UNDERWEAR AT 25c Women's Ribbed Cotton Pants, 50c quality, fleece-lined, Monday only..... 25c	MEN'S 75c SHIRTS 39c Madras Shirts with collars attached, Monday..... 39c
12 1/2c HANDKERCHIEFS 3c Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs, crossbar and fancy borders, each..... 3c	10c INSERTINGS 2c YARD Cluny, to be used with handkerchiefs for dresser scarfs (see show window), yard..... 2c	50c UNDERWEAR AT 33c Women's Ribbed Vests, fleece-lined, all sizes, special 50c values, reduced to..... 33c	50c UNDERWEAR ONLY 33c Men's heavy fleece-lined Underwear, extra 50c quality, on Monday..... 33c
WIDE 35c EMBROIDERY 15c From 9 to 15 inches wide, also Insertings for trimming children's dresses, yard..... 15c	12 1/2c TORCHON LACES AT 5c Also Insertings to match, widths from 2 to 4 inches, 12 1/2c values for..... 5c	NEW UNDERWR ONLY 25c Women's Ribbed White Cotton Underwear, spring weight, all sizes, on Monday..... 25c	MEN'S 75c SHIRTS AT 37c Men's fine Madras Shirts, with cuffs attached, priced on Monday only..... 37c
35c TAFFETA RIBBON 19c Silk Taffeta Ribbon, black, white and colors, for hair bows, 6 inches wide, at..... 19c	PEARL BUTTONS 1c DOZEN Odd lots of Pearl Buttons, plain and fancy, all sizes, worth up to 5c, per dozen..... 1c	1.00 UNION SUITS AT 73c Women's Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, fleece-lined, Mentor brand, Monday..... 73c	5c HANDKERCHIEFS 3 1/2c Men's Navy Blue Handkerchiefs, large size—buy your supply on Monday—each..... 3 1/2c
50c LACE SETS FOR 10c Women's and Children's Lace Dutch Collar and Cuff Sets, choice, Monday..... 10c	WOMEN'S SHOES AT 1.00 Broken assortments of 2.50 and 3.00 values, button or lace styles, Monday at..... 1.00	1.00 KNEE PANTS AT 50c A new lot of Boys' Knee Pants, excellent 1.00 values, in all sizes, Monday..... 50c	1.00 UNDERWEAR AT 65c Men's extra quality tan woolen Underwear, instead 1.00, Monday only..... 65c
GIRLS' 1.50 SHOES AT 95c Broken assortments, button or lace styles, good assortment of sizes, per pair..... 95c	BOYS' 1.75 SHOES AT 1.29 Lace styles only, broken assortments—if your size is in the lot get a pair at..... 1.29	GOOD 2.00 PICTURES AT 65c Oval Framed Pictures, assorted landscapes, gift frames with ornaments..... 65c	VELVET CARPET ONLY 89c New floral patterns (borders to match), make your selections, Monday at..... 89c
3.00 OXFORDS, ETC., AT 95c Women's House Slippers and Oxfords, values up to 3.00, per pair Monday..... 95c	CHILDREN'S SHOES AT 49c Broken assortments, button and lace styles, sizes 2 to 5, per pair only..... 49c	2.00 LACE CURTAINS AT 1.25 A limited quantity will be sold at this price on Monday, each color, pair..... 1.25	BRUSSELS CARPET AT 59c Small Persian patterns (borders and stairs to match), per yard..... 59c
RUBBERS AT 39c PAIR Storm style, for women, boys, girls and children, all sizes, on Monday..... 39c	75c CORSET COVERS AT 39c Women's Muslin Corset Covers, lace and embroidery trimmed, Monday..... 39c	85c BED BLANKETS AT 65c Fleeced Gray Cotton Bed Blankets, 10-4 size, with colored borders, per pair..... 65c	24.00 ROOM RUGS AT 19.50 Seamless Wilton Velvet Room Rugs, new spring patterns, Monday..... 19.50
1.19 NIGHT GOWNS AT 69c Women's Muslin Night Gowns, low neck, short sleeves, trimmed, Monday..... 69c	2.00 UNDERSKIRTS AT 1.19 Women's Bleached Muslin Underskirts, lace and embroidery trimmed..... 1.19	3.50 BED BLANKETS AT 1.98 Gray Wool Bed Blankets, balance of our 3.50 per pair values will sell at..... 1.98	18.00 ROOM RUGS AT 12.50 Velvet Rugs, size 8x12 feet, new floral and medallion patterns, Monday..... 12.50
59c DRESS SACQUES 39c Women's Flannelette Dressing Sacques, assorted colors, figured..... 39c	1.25 SHIRTWAISTS AT 89c Women's Tailored White Waists, tucked front, lanced collar and cuffs..... 89c	75c WHITE SWISSES AT 7 1/2c For Sash Curtains, striped and dotted, 36 inches wide, Monday (Third Floor)..... 7 1/2c	NEW ROOM RUGS AT 8.88 Sanford's Tapestry, Brussels Rugs, size 9x10-6, choice patterns, Monday..... 8.88
1.25 SHIRTWAISTS AT 79c Women's Fitted Sateen Shirtwaists, buttoned front, with tucks..... 79c	WOMEN'S GLOVES AT 19c Women's Black Cashmere Gloves, fancy lined or fleece-lined wrists..... 19c	15c FRENCH MUSLIN AT 9c For Bedspreads or Overcurtains, choice designs and colors (Third Floor)..... 9c	NEW FIBRE RUGS AT 5.98 Fibre Rugs, with all wool filling, size 6x9 feet, Monday..... 5.98
12 1/2c COTTON HOSE AT 8c Children's Silk Fleece Black Cotton Hose, fine ribbed, sizes 5 to 9, per pair..... 8c	GOLF GLOVES 19c PAIR Women's Woolen Golf Gloves, black only, instead 25c per pair, Monday..... 19c	1.00 BED PILLOWS AT 65c Feather Bed Pillows, covered with good quality ticking, each..... 65c	65c LINOLEUM 39c YARD Fibre tile effects, also floral patterns, per square yard on Monday..... 39c
INFANTS' 25c HOSE AT 18c Infants' Black Cashmere Hose, with merino heels and toes, sizes 5 and 6, at..... 18c	50c DOYLIES 25c EACH Battenberg Doilies, 18 inches square, in art department on Monday only..... 25c	5.00 LACE CURTAINS AT 3.95 Arabian Curtains, mounted on extra quality double thread net, per pair..... 3.95	FLOOR OILCLOTH 19c YD. Floor Oilcloths, assorted widths, choice patterns of 30c value, square yard..... 19c
WOMEN'S 12 1/2c HOSE AT 8c Women's Black Silk Fleece Cotton Hose, fast color, all sizes, per pair on Monday..... 8c	75c SHAMS AT 59c EACH Shams with 5 rows of drawn-work, on sale in our art department..... 59c	REMNANTS 10c EACH Tapestry Remnants for pillow tops or chair coverings, square pieces, at..... 10c	WINDOW SHADES 19c Linen Window Shades, all colors, mounted on good rollers, 6 feet long..... 19c
BOYS' COTTON HOSE 22c Boys' Heavyweight Fleece Lined Cotton Hose, fine ribbed, extra heavy foot..... 22c	NEW PILLOW TOPS AT 19c 22 inch Cretonne Washable Pillow Tops, with backs, ready for use..... 19c	SHIRTWAIST BOXES 3.95 Regular 5.00 Boxes, waiting covering, 43 inches long, rattan trimming..... 3.95	DINING ROOM RUGS 8.50 Fibre Rugs, size 8x12 feet, with all wool filling, 12.00 values, priced..... 8.50
85c Dress Goods 59c French Serges—black, cream, navy blue, rose and wine, special 85c quality, 42 inches wide, at..... 59c	\$1.00 Dress Goods 69c Shadow Striped 45 inch Wool Taffeta—black, navy, gray, tan, rose, lilac, cadet, and peach—Monday..... 69c	Bauch's Sale Starts Promptly at 8 A. M.	

DAVIDSON
SHERMAN BROWN, Manager

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HARRISON GREY FISKE, PRESENTS

GEORGE ARLISS

IN A PLAY FOUNDED ON W. J. LOCKE'S

SEPTIMUS

By PHILIP LITTELL

The Greatest creation of a really great actor.

Prices Evenings, 25c to \$1.50
Matinees, 25c to \$1.00

BIJOU Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

Other Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

Chas. E. Blaney Offers
The American Scout

Young Buffalo

In the New Play
YOUNG BUFFALO IN NEW YORK

Elaborately Staged—All Star Cast
3 Trained Thoroughbred Broncos

A Reception Will Be Held on the Stage After the Wednesday Matinee
Souvenirs Given Away

Week Beginning Sunday Matinee March 6th

HENRY D. CARY
in His Own Great Drama
The Heart of Alaska

New Star MAT. DAILY
Commencing Sun. Mat., Feb. 27

THE KENTUCKY BELLES

In Mr. Frank Graham's Big Laugh Hits
THE GIRL FROM ALBANY
and **A TEXAS DESPERADO**

Introducing an Old of Excellence and a Chorus of 20 Dainty Dimples Darlings from the Blue Grass State

GAYETY

Leading Burlesque Theater
Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

The Merry Whirl

The management of this Theater Guarantees this Attraction. The Greatest Burlesque Show of the Age.

FREE LIST POSITIVELY SUSPENDED
60—PEOPLE—60

CRYSTAL
3 SHOWS DAILY
2:45—8:00—9:15

SANDAR TRIO
Acrobats and Gymnasts

EMPIRE THEATRE
Mitchell and 6th Avenue

LILLIAN MORTIMER
AND HER OWN COMPANY

5 Other Acts 5

COLUMBIA THEATRE
Eleventh and Walnut Streets

ED. F. GALLAGHER & CO.
IN THE BIG COMEDY SKIT
"THE BATTLE OF BAY RUM"

5 Other Acts 5